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# TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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VOLUME LXI. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893. NUMBER 32.

## Poetry.

### MR. PETERS, OF SCHOHARIE.

Like several other fellers with more time than common sense,
I wen t out to Chicago for to see the Fair commence;
And such a muddle as was there I never seed before,
Not even when they're takin' stock up at our country store.

There was things that I thought wes fine. They had one buildin' there
So big 'twould cover up my farm, with lots o' room to spare;
An' I ain't wanderin' from the truth an atom when I states
The grounds would hold Schoharie and its subbubs in their gates.

Some fellers said the architexture was so very fine,
An' mebbe 'twas, but I don't want much of that sort in mine.
It seemed to me like some big lot of stachers broken loose,
With gables, balconies, an' things of very little use.

An' one thing that they thought was fine jest kept me on the smile;
A great long stilted thingumbob they called a Perry stile.
Up in Schoharie Perry'd find himself a-feelin' flat
If he should try to sell us folks a stile or two like that.

As for the show, I s'pose 'twas good, but my! mosa of the things
They had there wasn't no more use than dudes or diamond rings;
Planners, as was no more good to folks as couldn't play
Than jest so many snow storms when you haven't got a sleigh.

An' plows an' harrers built so big you couldn't make 'em go
Without enough o' horseflesh for to run a tallyho;
An' slews an' slews of other things of jest the same poor kind,
That wouldn't please Schoharie while Schoharie had her mind.

An' so I thinks, an' so I says, Chicago's welcome to
The show she got, an' if she's pleased, what's that to me an' you?
Schoharie hasn't got no need for feelin' envious
Because Chicago had a pull an' got the Fair from us.

An' when next autumn comes around, unless there's some mistake,
These foreign visitors will call Chicago's show a fake,
If they will only take the time to come here and compare
The Jackson Park exhibit with Schoharie's County Fair.

—John Kendrick Bangs in Harper's Weekly.

### A HAMMOCK SONG.

As a spider's gossamer thread is hung,
My airy cradle is lightly swung,
Dreamily drifting to and fro,
As the shifting shadows come and go,
Taking life at the utmost ease
'Neath the low, green tent of the apple trees;
To and fro, to and fro,
As the shadows come and the shadows go.

With the bird a-toss on a wind-swung spray,
Lazily backward and forward I sway,
Watching the bumble-bee, blithe and bold,
A rover, abroad in his black and gold,
Butterflies roaming like flowers with wings;
Or the visible souls of invisible things;
To and fro, to and fro,
As the moments come and the moments go.

The arch of the blue sky bends above,
Like the tender face of a brooding love,
The meadow stretches, a sea of green,
With rippling waves of shade and sheen,
The winds are faint with a fragrance fine
As of far-off forests of moss and vine;
To and fro, to and fro,
As the flitting day dreams come and go.

To and fro, to and fro,
While care, and worry, and work, and woe,
Are only shapes in the far away,
That may haunt some other and distant day
For life is wholly a dream of ease—
In my swaying swing 'neath the apple trees;
To and fro, to and fro,
With the blue above and the green below.

Marjorie Moore.

## Miscellany.

### TRICKS OF CATS AND DOGS.

**Jokes of Animals With More Than Ordinary Sense.**

Among the incidents of jokes played by animals upon one another cited by a writer on the "Animal Sense of Humor," in the London Spectator, is that of a jackdaw who whenever it found its setter dog companions asleep would steal up to them and pull at the little tuffy tassels of hair between their toes, where the animal was more sensitive than in any other haly part of its body—unpleasantly waking them up.

At a certain house a tame magpie was kept in the stable yard with two kestrels. The kestrels were in the habit of sitting on the sides of the water pails that stood outside the stable doors. At one time the magpie approached a kestrel from behind, seized its long tail in its beak, jerked it violently and pushed it over into the pail, but the kestrel afterwards caught the magpie and punished it well.

A cat expressed its dislike of a peacock by jumping through its spread-out tail when the bird was displaying its beauty and exhibiting its own vanity, to the great discomforture of the fowl. The writer's dog, which was accustomed to hunting rabbits, showed its displeasure when its master has shot a bullfinch, by going into the hedge, finding a rabbit and bringing it to him. Another dog which knew tame ducks and that they were not hunted, but had no acquaintance with the wild ones, was much disgusted when its master shot a teal, believing he had made a mistake, and would have nothing to do with the game.

"He behaved in exactly the same way when we shot a black rabbit; nothing would persuade him that it was not a cat, and he would do no serious work for the rest of the day." The writer tells also of dogs that thought it beneath their dignity to chase rats, except when their masters were engaged in the sport, and he speaks of the very obvious dislike of dogs to be laughed at.

**The Beautiful Lesson.**

One night we were sitting out of doors in the moonlight, unusually silent—almost sad. Suddenly some one—a poetic-looking man, with a gentle, lovely face—said in a low tone:

"Did you ever think of the beautiful lesson the stars teach us?"

We gave a vague, appreciative murmur, but some soulless clod said:

"No; what is it?"

"How to twinkle," he answered in a sad, sweet voice.—Exchange.

**Trials of an Essayist.**

"Oh, dear!" she sighed, as she laid her mother-of-pearl pen-holder on her mosaic-topped desk; "I don't suppose I shall ever get this graduation essay done."

"What is the matter?" asked her mother.

"That 'Handy Dictionary of Synonyms' is too mean for anything, and I can't find the 'Thesaurus.'"

"What are you looking for?"

"A word of five syllables that means 'wise.'"—Puck.

**The Golden Text.**

Dr. Thirdly—You love to go to Sunday school, don't you, Dick?

Dick Hicks—Yes, indeed.

Dr. Thirdly—What do you expect to learn to-day?

Dick Hicks—The date of the picnic.—Puck.

**Seems Reasonable.**

"I don't see what claim you have for this accident insurance," said the agent. "You were thrown out of a wagon, I admit, but, on your own statement, you were not hurt."

"Well, wasn't it by the merest accident I escaped injury?" suggested the claimant.—Puck.

**Amply Qualified.**

Recruiting Officer—I'm afraid you are not heavy enough for a cavalryman. We want men who can ride right over everything, if necessary.

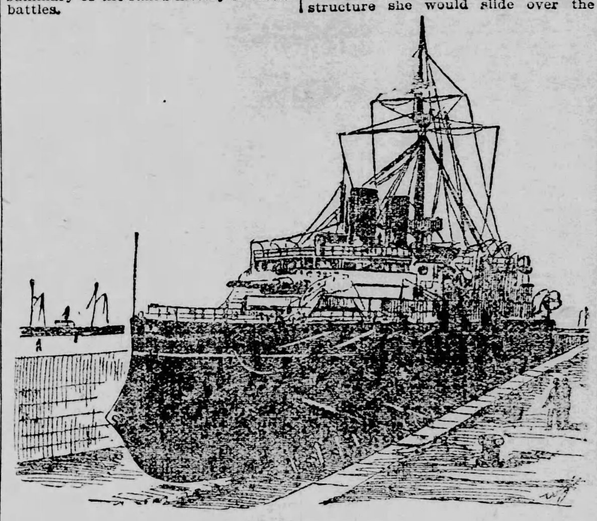
Applicant—That's all right, Cap. I've been a New York truck driver for seven years!—Puck.

## RAMS MOST DANGEROUS

### THEY ARE MASTERS OF THE NAVAL BATTLE FIELD.

**Lieutenant Harris Writes of Their History Since the War Closed—The Whaleback as a Ram.**

The Ericcson Monitor, with its revolving turret, built during the civil war at the Delamater iron works, revolutionized the navies of the whole world. Scarcely less important was the ram as a weapon of attack, and to the Confederate naval officers the world owes this invention. The Confederate states, poor as they were, created a shipyard at Yazoo City especially for the construction of these naval ships of war. In the current number of the Seaboard, Ira Harris, ex-lieutenant commander United States navy, gives a most interesting summary of the ram's history in naval battles.



RAM BOW OF THE CAMPERDOWN.

From the close of the civil war to the present time but one battle has been fought in which the ram has been used. On July 29, 1866, the Italian fleet under Admiral Persano attacked the Austrian fleet under Admiral Tegethoff.

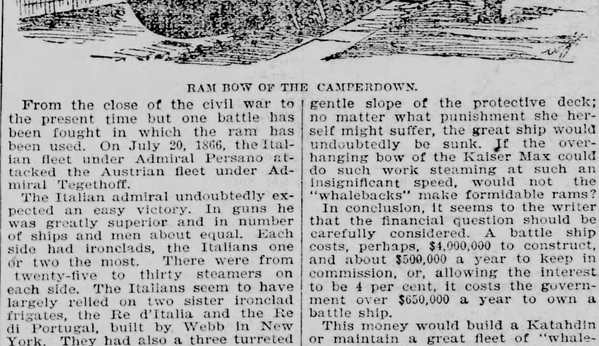
The Italian admiral undoubtedly expected an easy victory. In guns he was greatly superior and in number of ships and men about equal. Each side had ironclads, the Italians one or two the most. There were from twenty-five to thirty steamers on each side. The Italians seem to have largely relied on two sister ironclad frigates, the Re d'Italia and the Re di Portugal, built by Webb in New York. They had also a three turreted monitor of the Coles system. One of the two ironclad frigates was Persano's flagship. The Austrians had no ships that were equal to the two large Italians. They had five or six ironclads. The Ferdinand Max was plated with from 4 to 4 3-4 inches of iron.

The battle began with a cannonade, but the Austrians, whose batteries were inferior, closed in as rapidly as possible, and under cover of the smoke began to use their ships as rams. Several of the Italians were sunk. The Drachke rammed the Italian turret ship and inflicted a wound which sent her out of action. She succeeded in reaching Ancona and sank at the harbor's mouth.

But the most remarkable feat was performed by the old Kaiser Max, which vessel rammed no less than five of the Italians and sank the ironclad frigate which bore Persano's flag. The Austrian officers spoke of this event in the most thrilling language. The great overhanging bow of the line of battle ship was thrown across the ironclad, bearing her down by the pressure and sinking her immediately. Of her crew of 700 most were drowned. The Kaiser Max, a lighter vessel, was not seriously hurt. This was the greatest naval combat since the introduction of steam, but we know that the Austrians obtained the victory by the ram, and that the Italians fought with their batteries only.

Many rams have been designed between the years 1866 and 1893; but all, until the Katahdin, were either rams and gunboats or rams and torpedo boats. It remained for Admiral Ammen, U. S. N., to design a vessel which should be a ram and nothing but a ram.

From this brief history certain deductions can be made. Perhaps the fact most clearly shown is that two rams acting in concert are more than a match for any one ship, even if



THE AMMEN RAM KATAHDEN IN ACTION.

she be far superior to either of the two. This is demonstrated by the sinking of the Indianola by the William H. Webb and the Queen of the West, the remarkable success of the two Ellett rams in fighting the eight Confederate rams, June 6, 1862, and by the sinking of the Varuna by the Governor Moore and the Stonewall Jackson.

Another fact demonstrated is that the relative effect on the vessel struck and on the ram is in proportion to the speed of the ram. Perhaps this needed no demonstration, being a plain principle of mechanics. Speed and rapidity of evolution are of course great considerations, and from this we may conclude that great size is not essential, nor even desirable. Or to put it in another way: A million dollars spent in building two rams carrying 100 men each is a better investment than if spent in the construction of one ram carrying 200 men. A moderate size with good speed is the best, and in my opinion the Katahdin is just about right.

In ram fighting the success or failure is determined in so few minutes—the rush and struggle being so exciting and the danger apparently so terrible—that only the coolest headed officers are fitted to command rams. Everything that can be done to mask an attack of rams and cover their evolutions is as important as in torpedo boat attacks. Drilling in ram handling can, in the nature of things, be little like real war, and so it appears wise to have rams which must depend on ramming only, for if they have guns or torpedoes and the crew is drilled to handle them they will in the excitement of battle depend instinctively on these weapons instead of on the ram. The great success of the Queen of the West and the Monarch is largely due to their commanders being "ram" men who were enthusiasts in their profession.

No better overhanging bow could be designed for a ram than the spoon bow of the "whalebacks," and in order to discuss this form of bow we reproduce a cut of the Colgate Hoyt. This steamer is 284 feet long and 36 feet beam. She is very fast, and provided with water ballast tanks by which any desired trim may be obtained. When used as a ram she could be trimmed down by the stern. Her bottom is perfectly smooth, with flat keel and six inches deadrise.

The British ironclad Camperdown, which rammed the Victoria, belongs to what has been termed the Admiral class of ironclads.

Imagine a great casement battle ship attacked by two whaleback rams under cover of night, fog, or battle smoke. They could turn twice to the great ship turning once, and if they worked in concert there is little doubt but that one at least could get an opening for a rush at right angles either before or abaft the casemate. Crashing through the light superstructure she would slide over the gentle slope of the protective deck; no matter what punishment she herself might suffer, the great ship would undoubtedly be sunk. If the overhanging bow of the Kaiser Max could do such work steaming at such an insignificant speed, would not the "whalebacks" make formidable rams?

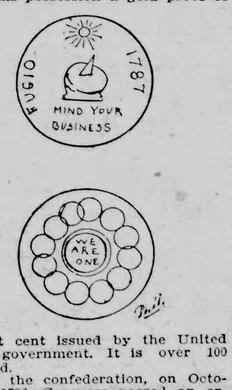
In conclusion, it seems to the writer that the financial question should be carefully considered. A battle ship costs, perhaps, $4,000,000 to construct, and about $500,000 a year to keep in commission, or, allowing the interest to the 4 per cent, it costs the government over $650,000 a year to own a battle ship.

This money would build a Katahdin or maintain a great fleet of "whalebacks" subject to the needs of the nation.

**A CENT COINED IN GOLD.**

**A Mint Proof of the "Fugio" Coin of 1787 Owned in Baltimore.**

Baltimore, July 22.—A mint proof in gold of a copper cent is a great rarity, but W. L. Boyd, of 214 Spear's Wharf, has in his possession a gold proof of




the first cent issued by the United States government. It is over 100 years old.

Under the confederation, on October 16, 1786, Congress passed an ordinance for establishing a mint, and on July 6, 1787, the first cents were coined, 300 tons in copper being ordered of James Jarvis, the contractor. This coin was called the Fugio cent, because of the inscription on it. The obverse bore a sun dial with the sun at meridian, on one side of which was the word, "Fugio," referring to the flight of time while on the other was the date, 1787. Below the dial was the legend, "Mind Your Business," from which the coin gained the name "Franklin cent," inasmuch as he was said to have uttered that sententious remark. The reverse bore a chain of thirteen links, each of which represented one of the original states. In the center were the words, "We Are One," surrounded by a ring inscribed with the words, "United States."

Mr. Boyd's gold cent is exactly as here described, but there are seven varieties of the Fugio coin, most of the differences being of minor importance. One of them, however, has the name of the country as "States United." Another, which is very rare, has each of the chain links marked with the name of a state. After the Fugio coins were made, the government put out no other coinage until 1791, when the Eagle cent was issued.

Only one other proof in gold of this cent is known. It is not in as good condition as Mr. Boyd's, and sold recently for $125. One of them was sold in the Pratt collection in New York in October, 1879, and was classified as "unique" by W. Elliott Woodward, the numismatist, who peepared the catalogue.

Proofs of the Fugio cent were also made in silver. The gold proof is of very fine metal, and is of bright yellow, being nearly as large as a silver half dollar. The marking is very distinct, little wear showing upon it.

**Specified.**

Parent (wielding hair brush)—To be obliged to chastise you in this way, Johnnie, is painful in the extreme.

Johnnie (between sobs)—Yes; my extreme.—Truth.

**DON'TS FOR MOTHERS**

Don't neglect the baby; the little fellow has the first right to your attention.

Don't neglect to have the little fellow's clothing light, warm, loose and free from pins.

Don't lay the child down with its ears bent away from its head; the result will be a deformity.

Don't wake the baby to exhibit the tints of his eyes to admiring friends; sleep is his most unquestionable right.

Don't strain the baby's eyes by allowing a strong light to shine directly into them, especially when he first wakes.

Don't have the room too warm; seventy degrees is about the right temperature, and there should be as little change as possible.

Don't forget that small socks, tight clothing—anything which interferes with the circulation—will produce coldness of hands and feet.

Don't do everything for and with him that you are advised to do; consider well the advice and then rely most on your own judgment.

Don't forget that baby's lungs need plenty of pure, fresh air; but that they are still delicate, and ought not to be exposed to raw winds or sudden changes.

Don't spoil the infant by walking or rocking it to sleep, and do not let any one else do it; it will sleep best and most naturally when lying upon a comfortable bed.

Don't take the baby out in severely cold, in damp or unhealthy weather, with the supposition that it will be the means of "toughening" him; it may do that—it may cost the little life.

**MADE OF RED CEDAR**

**And is the Largest Turned Vase in the World.**

Chicago, July 22.—(Special.—In the Washington State World's Fair building is what is claimed to be the largest piece of wood turning from a single block in the world. Mr. J. L. Nygren, while at work for the Tacoma Lumber and Manufacturing company, spent about three months of his time making a special lathe and turning from a single log of cedar a huge vase six feet high and four feet across the top. The vase is highly polished and shows to a splendid advantage the coloring and graining of the red cedar. The wonderful durability of this cedar is shown by another exhibit in the same building. There is seen an old cedar log that had fallen to the ground, and on its remains had grown a spruce tree. By

LARGEST TURNED VASE IN THE WORLD.

counting the angular rings of the spruce it is found to be over 200 years old, and the cedar trunk that lay dead under this growing tree all these years is still firm and solid in its texture. Many such specimens are found in Washington, and there are also shown shakes and shingles that have done service on roofs in Washington for over forty years, and they show no signs of decay. Many other woods are shown, but none are more interesting to practical lumbermen than the favorite red cedar of the West.

**HORRID TOAD DOWN HER BACK.**

**All the Women Stood on the Car Seats.**

It was a cold, bold, horrid little squat toad, not much bigger than a piece of chalk, but it captured a street car in Grand street last Friday night, and stood up the passengers, too, in a manner that would have commanded the respect of an experienced stage robber.

The car was going east, and was filled with shop-girls and shopping women. Its windows were open, and that fact inspired a little boy, the owner of the toad, with evil thoughts. The little boy held the toad in his hand. He looked thoughtful, as if he were considering the various profitable purposes to which a toad could be applied. Tying it to the stick of a rocket leaves most of the fun to the imagination, and slipping it into daddy's trousers pockets may bring about unpleasant consequences.

The Grand street car came along and interrupted the little boy's meditations. At an open window space the bare neck of a girl offered a shining mark. The little boy crept up beside the car, reached cautiously in through the window and carefully dropped the toad down the selected neck. The girl screamed, screwed her hand down the back of her neck, and screamed again, this time louder than before. She drew out something, threw it in horror on the car floor, and at that moment the little boy yelled, "Rats!"

Evey woman in the car stood up on the seats and shrieked, the driver put on the brakes, the conductor rubbed his eyes nervously, approached the small hopping thing, looked relieved and ejected the intruder. The little boy sat on the curb and looked up at the sky and smiled.—New York Sun.

**HE HAD A GOOD JOB.**

**Which Made the Native Virginian Envy Him for Its Ease.**

A young business man, formerly of Cleveland, but now located in the West, has recently been East, and in coming through West Virginia had a little spare time at one of the stations, says the Plain-Dealer. As he promenaded up and down for exercise a tall, lank specimen of a native sidled up to him with the remark:

"How'd ye do, ye?"

"How do you do, sir?"

"Don't live in this part of the kentry, mebbe?"

"No, sir!"

"Travellin' man?"

"Yes, sir."

"Ever in this kentry before?"

"Oh, yes!"

"What line are ye in, stranger?"

"I hold the position, sir, of loafer at large!"

The stranger eyed him long and earnestly, then suddenly remarked:

"Gosh, stranger, but I'd like to have your job!"

**Base Injustice.**

Mrs. Kindly—Now, I'll give you a dime, poor man. But I hope you will not go and get drunk with it.

The Poor Man (much hurt)—Lady, you do me a great wrong to suggest such a thing.

Mrs. Kindly—I didn't mean to accuse you——

The Poor Man—I'm glad of it, lady. Do I look like a man who could get drunk on a dime?—Puck.

**Money in It.**

Benevolent Gentleman—My little boy, have you no better way to spend this beautiful Sabbath afternoon than by standing in front of the gate idling away your time?

Boy—I ain't idling away my time. There's a chump inside with my sister who is paying me a quarter an hour to watch for pop.—Life.

**He Was in the Background.**

"This map of the proposed new railroad is imperfect," said the judge.

"Imperfect, your Honor?"

"Yes; here's your station, there's your water tank, yonder's your coal shute, now, where in thunder's your receiver?"—Atlanta Constitution.

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# THE EMIGRANT SHIP

## By W. CLARK RUSSELL,

AUTHOR OF "LIST, YE LANDSMEN!" "THE ROMANCE OF A TRANSPORT," "THE WRECK OF THE 'GROSVENOR.'" "AN OCEAN TRAGEDY," "THE FROZEN PIRATE," ETC., ETC.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS.

Charles Morgan, who tells the story, returns from a long voyage to visit his father, the rector of Blathford, an English village, in August, 1850. He finds a visitor in the house, Miss Kate Darnley, a clergyman's daughter, and an orphan, and compelled to go out as governess to support herself. She detests the life, and makes many inquiries of Charles as to the opportunities for women who go out to Australia as emigrants, during the week she spends at the rectory with his mother. On a visit to Bristol to an old friend, Captain Bradford, the hero meets Capt. Cadman, of the brig Hebe, which is about starting for the Cape of Good Hope. Her owner, Mr. Fletcher, is to go on the voyage for his health. Morgan distrusts Capt. Cadman, who impresses him as given to double-dealing, while Mr. Fletcher is so pious in his talk as to raise doubts of his sincerity. Morgan is offered the chief mate's place, and accepts.

### CHAPTER V.

THE HEBE SAILS.

The crew were aboard next morning by eight. They arrived perfectly sober, handed down their bags and chests, and disappeared through the scuttle. I was satisfied with their looks. They showed as a healthy, able-bodied company of men, and I liked their quiet, orderly manner of coming aboard.

Shortly after nine we had warped out of the dock; a tug then got hold of us, and with a pilot in charge the little, square-sterned, ungainly bulk of brig hissed her thick cutwater through the froth of the wake churned up by the paddles ahead. My hands were now full; I had fifty things to look after, and found no leisure to admire the quiet beauty of the scene of river through which we were towed. It was a hard, bright morning, with a keen and nipping breeze out of the northeast. Nothing happened worth noticing until the tug cast us adrift and the pilot left us. Mr. Fletcher, in a great overcoat and a fur cap, stumped the quarter-deck, casting complacent, patronizing looks round upon the sea. Cadman, who had now charge of the brig, was bawling out orders to make sail. I was forward on the forecastle, seeing to the ground tackle, along with the carpenter and one or two men. The wind, though a breeze, blew light, being almost aft; the vessel was under topsails and fore course, and they were now setting topgallant sails and loosing the royals.

I paused for a moment or two in what I was about, and could not but smile at the picture of the little brig. She looked from the head the oddest, most old-fashioned, unshapely structure that ever blew along over salt water. Her canvas fitted her ill; the clews of her topgallant sails, as the hoisting yard tautened the leech, sheeted wide of the yardarms, and I could swear that the fore topsail had never been cut for the little ship. The standing jib and the top-gallant staysail had a meager look, as though the cloths had been stitched for a vessel wanting a third of the Hebe's tonnage. Some of the canvas was dark with time, if not wear, and here and there I twigged a patch. I nearly burst into a laugh. The effect was that of a tall boy in old clothes much too tight and short. A very Smike of a brig, thought I, though perhaps this image of ribs and shanks was impaired by the corpulence of the hull which lifted its rags to the wind.

The carpenter looked at the brig out of the corners of his eyes, and the Jacks who were working under my direction frequently turned their heads to fling a glance aloft, as though fascinated by the monstrous exhibition of sailcloth. A light swell, with something, however, of the weight of the Bristol channel in its heave, was rolling through the pale blue water scarcely more than wrinkled by the wind, and the brig bowed oddly upon it in a sort of squelching way, sousing her bows, and recovering sluggishly. I felt this queer behavior under foot, and could not reconcile it with the excellence of her trim while she had floated down the river or sat on the still water of the dock.

"Blast me," says one of the sailors standing upon the heel of the cathead, after first spitting a thimbleful of yellow froth over the side, "if I don't think this blooming old hooker's half full of water."

"If she's going to cut these waterlogged capers here," exclaimed another sailor, "what's to be her tantrums in anything of a sea?"

"Silence there," said I.

But now the carpenter, coming to my side in a single stride, whispered hoarsely in my ear, "Mr. Morgan"—I had given him my name—"Mr. Morgan," said he, "I believe the men are right. This here movement means three or four foot of water in the hold."

Hearing this, I gave some moments of earnest heed to the matter, and was satisfied by the feel of the heave that it was as the carpenter had said. The movement made you think of a quantity of loose quicksilver in the brig's bottom, which, running forward, held the bow sullenly soused till the obstinate lift of the swell sluggishly rose her head, when her hinder part sank in a sousing manner likewise; and then the recovery would be sullen and slow, quiet, in short, in the water-logged way.

I wondered that Cadman did not remark the sickly motions of the brig. He was still full of business, leaving the carpenter and me to get on with our work on the forecastle. It was not for me to order the carpenter to sound the well while the captain was on deck, but it was for me beyond question to go aft and report my suspicions that the Hebe was sinking under our feet. I went along the dock and stepped up to Cadman. Mr. Fletcher, who was pacing the planks near at hand, stopped to hear what I had to say. His whiskers looked uncommonly bushy and as strong as hedges.

"Shall the carpenter sound the well, sir? He thinks there's three or four feet of water in the hold."

"And so there is," said Cadman coolly.

Fletcher still lingered, and seemed to view with approval a handsome three-masted schooner that was floating past us at a distance of a mile, brightening the water under her with the glistening shadow of her snow-white cloths. I stared at Cadman in silence.

"Yes, there's two or three feet of water in the hold," said the captain. "You can tell the men it was run in for sweetening and preserving purposes. Some fathoms of old skin was took out when the brig was overhauled, and the shipwright as did the repairs recommended that we should season the new stuff by letting a quantity of water lie in the vessel's bottom. We know what we're about. It's all right. Tell the crew that if there's anything tighter afloat than the Hebe, middle-aged as she be, Mr. Fletcher, of Bristol, shall hand 'em over my earnings for the voyage."

I looked at Fletcher, who smiled and resumed his walk.

"We'll pump her out arter dinner," continued Cadman. "There's no call to sound the well. There's nothen draining in. My life's as good as yourn or any other man's aboard this vessel. So if the crew should say anything make their minds easy, will 'ee?"

I went forward again greatly puzzled, with a feeling of distrust slowly forming and hardening in me. The carpenter, while I was gone aft, had stood looking our way as though expecting a summons to drop the rod into the well.

"The captain," said I, "tells me it's all right. He knows that there are three or four feet of water in the hold. The water was run in for seasoning purposes."

"For what purposes?" echoed the carpenter.

"For seasoning the new skin."

He viewed me without speech, then very moodily shook his head.

"That warn't do," said he. "Water for seasoning! in a stowed hold too with plenty of muck, I dessay, in the ballast to wash up, not to speak of the dunnage floating on top of the cargo! No, no. There's no blooming marines at this end of the ship to swallow the likes of such stuff as that!"

"Look here!" cried one of the seamen, springing off the rail—a wiry, hairy, square-shouldered man, with the looks of a collie dog about the face, and a big clasp knife dangling at a lanyard lanyard round his neck. "Not another stroke of work till I larn what the water's a-doing in the hold, and if more's coming in. Have I shipped as a rat? Strike me silly then!"

By this time the men were down from aloft. Sail had been made and the crew were clearing the decks. It was a quiet day, and the man's loud speech was overheard. He made it particularly significant, too, by his gesture.

"What's up, Bill?" called a sailor from abreast of the galley.

"What's the shindy now?" sung out another.

"Here's this old hooker half full of water, and Bristol scarcely out of sight," cried Bill, intending his words for Cadman.

When this was said every man dropped the job he was upon, and came running to the forecastle, where in a trice I found myself in the center of all hands saving the fellow at the helm.

"What's this about the brig half full of water?" said a man, shoving three or four fellows aside to thrust close to me.

I repeated in a clear voice what the captain had said.

"Four foot of water!" shouted a man, with a great oath. "Ain't it time to see what's the matter with the old basket carries?"

"Fired," cried another. "If she don't feel to be a-settling every time she lurches forrard! Feel her, bulli s."

"Chips, sound the well!" shouted a third man. "Ain't your life of no account that you should be drowned like a sheep or a-chewing like any blooming old cow?"

"Forecastle!" cried Cadman, with the note of a shriek in his voice. "What's the crew a-doing lumped up together there?"

I went aft and was followed by all the men. The language in my wake was far from choice. Some swore they felt the brig settling; others that they'd give the captain two minutes to explain, then heat the old fagot for Bristol docks. Fletcher stood large, whiskered, stout in his immense coat, near the wheel, at a safe distance, but within easy earshot.

"Didn't I tell 'ee what to explain to the men about the water in the hold?" said Cadman, setting his compass-like legs apart and averting his shout-suggesting face to survey me and the men out of the corners of his eyes.

"Yes," said I, "and your explanation has been given 'em."

"But it won't smoke!" exclaimed the wiry, hairy seaman with the clasp knife round his neck. "D'ye think us men first voyagers that ever spun these bloshun yarns o' salting the skin of the old wagon? If yer don't take to and give orders out of hand to man the pumps that we may see what water the brig's making, it's up helium for Bristol City afore five bells, by God!"

This was defiance with a vengeance! It wanted but ten minutes of the time threatened, but you knew by their scowls and savage glances and curse-laden growls that the crew were desperately in earnest and heartily frightened also. We were no great ship with the taut discipline of a Liverpool or a Blackwall liner. Fore and aft, only a contemptible little brig whose skipper was as mean in origen and "learning" as George who waited on him in the cabin, mean as the meanest man aboard, who, if he could read and count up figures, would be reckoned as well as the captain.

Well do I recollect that strange picture: the crowd of angry, frightened men abreast of the main rigging; the spider-legged skipper looking at them out of the corners of his eyes; Fletcher, somewhat pale, near the wheel, listening, the breeze a-quickening, the dingy old fore course and topsails swung in, and then swung out, with every spattering, sousing dip of the round bows, and with every dead fall of the square stern the water flying white and hissing to each slopping chop of the old-fashioned counter, where the words, "Hebe—Bristol" were to be read in long, white, staring letters. The sun was in the west; in the wet, still pale, but slowly reddening light the land showed like the length of formless heaped-up thunder vapor; it was of the very color of the storm, and you might have watched for fire to spit against it, the white sails of a large distant bark shone like the pinions of a cloud of gulls startled and suddenly soaring.

"I tell you," abruptly roared Cadman in a hurricane note, out of which all the natural greasiness was sent flying by temper, "that as much money's been put into this brig for repairs as 'ud build a new un. There stands her owner," he yelled, pointing aft with an arm long, stiff, and curved, like a village pump handle. "He's Mr. Fletcher of Bristol. Who don't know him? Who, knowing him don't respect him? Has he left his wife and charmin' family for the good of his health only to be drowned in the brig whose repairs have cost him a fortune? Why, you ballyraggers, there's nothen tighter afloat than the Hebe. If it's there," he said, bringing his eyes, always in the corners of their sockets, to bear upon the carpenter, "don't know that water swells and seasons and preserves some kinds of wood, and oftentimes them that's mostly used in ships, why, then all I've got to say is that, though he may consider hisself a man, he's still got his trade to larn."

The carpenter began to speak.

"No words!" bawled Cadman. "Get your rod, and mind ye don't spare the chalk. Drop it, and then all hands pump, and if more water comes in the brig's yourn," he cried, addressing the men, "and me and Mr. Fletcher goes ashore in the jolly-boat."

With that he walked aft and stood beside Mr. Fletcher with his arms folded, his head bowed, and his soft hat drawn upon his nose.

The carpenter fetched the rod and carefully prepared it for sounding, while the seamen drew one of the pumps for its reception, for the Hebe was constructed on those principles, even though in vain about her for anything modern and convenient. The sailors, breathing hard, and flinging angry sentences and threats against the captain and mate up one to another, squatted round the pump while the carpenter sounded. A trifle over four feet of water was found in the hold. I reported this in a shout to the captain.

"Pump!" he roared from where he stood alongside of Fletcher near the wheel. "Pump the brig's aft keel! Pump till the butts start! Pump and bust! and I'll tally the cargo for 'ee as its washes through the scuppers."

He continued to shout out language to this effect till in a high, screeching, sarcastic note, till some of the men could hardly work the brakes for laughing. But they were the younger ones; the old hands toiled grimly. The pump clanked like the click of some huge clock, and streams of muddy water gushed over the decks, and fizzed through the scupper holes as though we had veritably sprung a fearful leak and were pumping in a last extremity.

After a bit the men ceased their labor; the carpenter again sounded; there was now a sensible diminution, rapid enough to convince me, and most of the men indeed, that the captain had spoken the truth, at all events that the brig was tight.

"Pump!" yelled Cadman.

The brakes clanked again, and the water, now as muddy and thick as pease soup, bubbled and washed from side to side with the heave of the deck, and hissed overboard. I saw Fletcher step to the side and look over, not at the water, but at the brig, and while he leaned, stretching his neck, his pear-shaped nose drooping past one hedge of whisker, the suspicion came into my head that all these tons of water had in some fashion been secretly let run into the brig to sink her a stroke or two to the eye, that it might be thought she had hauled out of dock with a good load. I can't say why I should have imagined this, nor was it in any way a purposeful suspicion, for it suggested nothing more than the desire of the owner to sail looking deep.

I stood on the main deck watching the men, ready to give them a hand if the need arose, the big shaft of the mainmast hid me from the captain. The carpenter was near me; his words, audible to me, were not to be heard by the sailors owing to the noise of the pumps.

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witnessed revolt among seaman, but never such sudden, contemptuous defiance as this ship's company had exhibited. Yet I could have sworn to all hands of them as a sturdy, straight-minded body of sailors, above the average. Was it that they scorned Capt. Cadman as a man immeasurably inferior to the lowest among them.

He came along the deck after a few minutes, and, standing on wide legs, with his hands buried in his coat pockets and his face averted, he told the crew that he had been bidden by the owner of the Hebe to offer them money in lieu of rum. This proposal was received with shouts of disapproval. Several voices spoke at once. Cadman tried to obtain silence by shipper offering the sailors money instead of rum. But the two men's pretended wonder and temper on my discovering that no spirit casks were in the lazarette, coming on top of that water which had swamped our hold when we warped out of dock, convinced me that something out of the ordinary though that it was by our mess in, leeward I could not believe, seeing that Mr. Fletcher, of Bristol was one of us.

TO BE CONTINUED

### ARMENIAN LULLABY.

If thou wilt close thy drowsy eyes,
My mulberry one, my golden son,
The rose shall sing thee lullabies,
My pretty cosset lambkin!
And thou shalt swing in an almond tree,
With a flood of moonbeams rocking thee—
A silver boat in the golden sea—
My velvet love, my nestling dove,
My own pomegranate blossom!

The stork shall guard thee passing well
All night, my sweet, my dimple feet,
And bring the myrrh and asphodel,
My gentle rain of spring-time;
And for thy slumber play shall twine
The diamond stars with an emerald vine,
To mull in the waves of ruby wine,
My hyacinth bloom, my heart's perfume,
My cooing little turtle!

And when the moon wakes up to see
My apple bright, my soul's delight,
The partridge shall come calling thee,
My jar of milk and honey!
Yes, thou shalt know what mystery lies
In the amethyst deep of the curtained skies
If thou wilt fold thy onyx eyes,
You wakeful one, you naughty son,
You chirping little sparrow.
—Eugene Field.


### DON'T YOU KNOW

That to have perfect health you must have pure blood, and the best way to have pure blood is to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier and strength builder. It expels all taint of scrofula, salt rheum and all other humors, and at the same time builds up the whole system and gives nerve strength.

**Hood's Pills** may be had by mail for 25c. of C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.


### THEY LEARNED HER SECRET.

**Two Sharp-Eyed Girls Use Their Tact to Good Advantage.**

"I believe that Hilda is engaged," remarked the girl with the ruffles on her skirt, says the Chicago Tribune.

"Why, did she positively deny it?" queried the girl with the grass-green gloves.

"Didn't ask her; I notice, though, that she thinks that every man that looks at her is in love with her."

"Oh! Well, you may be right. I have noticed that there is always a bunch of roses in her window now-a-days."

"Yes, and she has begun to speak of Arthur as 'Mr. Smythe.'"

"Come to think of it, she does. He was there when I ran in to borrow her new skirt pattern the other day; I could see that she had been crying."

"Yes. I wonder why a man always looks so supremely foolish when he is at first engaged—he always has a kind of an apologetic air."

"Perhaps he means to apologize to the other girls for not having asked them first," suggested the girl with the grass-green gloves.

"Maybe. I notice that no one really takes any interest in an engaged man, except, perhaps, the florist. It is different with a girl, though."

"Isn't it? The fact that she is ticketed, 'taken,' seems to add to a man's interest. Now, there was Julia—you remember Julia?"

"Yes, a little plain thing dressed in black. The men went wild over her."

"Didn't they? And all because she gave out that her heart was buried in the grave of the man she was engaged to."

"I remember; the girls used to call her the 'brevet widow.'"

"Did you ever have a widow for a chaperon?" suddenly asked the girl with the ruffles on her skirt.

"No; why do you ask?"

"Because I have, and it is ever so much nicer. It saves you lots of mistakes, and besides, she has no husband to confide in, so your little tricks are not in danger of being repeated to the other men before you have perfected them."

The girl with the grass-green gloves rubbed her nose thoughtfully; "I believe you are right," she said. "I once had a perfectly lovely flirtation spoiled just because my chaperon's husband told the man that I blondined my hair every Friday morning."

"How perfectly horrid! And you had told him?"

"That golden hair was hereditary in my family and that I always spent Friday morning in the kitchen learning to cook."

"What a shame! Look! Here comes Hilda, and Arthur is with her."

"I see, and they seem to be quarrelling desperately. Yes, they are undoubtedly engaged."

### FACTS AND FANCY.

They're re-shingling roofs in Belfast, Me., which were last shingled 50 years ago.

It isn't possible in 1893 to do a thriving business with the goods or the methods of 1830.

Friendship between two women is never anything but a plot against a third woman. —Alphonse Karr.

Jules Verne is 66 years old. The novelist lives a quiet life at Amiens. He has written 66 books—one for each year of his life.

After a number of years of married life, a woman learns to let a man have his own way in some unimportant matters.—W. D. Howells.

A young man who sang in a choir,
Though to add to his reperthoir,
But in power he lacked,
And his larynx he cracked,
And they sewed his throat up with a hoir.
—Indianapolis Journal.

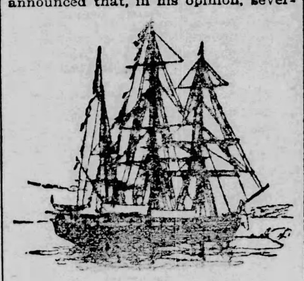
### AN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION JUST RETURNED TO DUNDEE.

**The Icebers of the Great South Sea Low, Long and Flat—New Land Discovered.**

A little more than a month ago four trim, three-masted barks went sailing into the harbor of Dundee and dropped anchor near the shore. Their decks were greasy with oil, and those who chanced to pass to the windward of them noticed that they emitted a strong odor of fish. The ships were the Balaena, the Active, the Diana and the Polar Star, just returned from a nine months' trip to the Antarctic regions.

Fifty years ago Sir James Ross, a noted explorer, made an expedition to that part of the globe, and it was owing to the nature of the report which he brought back that these four barks started on the cruise.

Upon returning from his voyage, Ross reported that in a certain part of the Antarctic regions the waters were of a dirty brown color, due to the great number of large-sized black whales that lay on its surface. Ross announced that, in his opinion, several ships would be able to procure a cargo of oil there in a very short period of time.



ONE OF THE BARKS.

The value of the black whale, because of the large amount of fine whalebone which it yields, was recognized even at that early time, and more than one firm lost no time in making preparations for an immediate cruise.

For one reason and another, however, all the plans were abandoned. Years slipped by. Nothing more was thought of the matter, until about ten months ago, when several wealthy Dundee merchants organized a company and started out an expedition purely as a commercial experiment. The results of the expedition are told in an interview which a reporter for the Pall Mall Gazette, London, had not long since with Capt. Fairweather, the commander of the Balaena.

"Our voyage south," said Capt. Fairweather, "was, taken as a whole, very fair. We were, to be sure, confronted with adverse winds, gales and heavy seas, which somewhat retarded our progress, but aside from a little delay we met with no serious mishap. We reached the Falkland islands, which lie just to the east of Patagonia, on December 8, and took in a fresh stock of provisions and other necessaries.

"A few days later we sighted the first iceberg which we had seen. In appearance it was very different from those a sailor is accustomed to meet in the northern seas. There the bergs are quite lofty, and shape themselves into a kind of pinnacle toward the top. This berg, however, which, as we afterward discovered, was thoroughly typical of those in the southern seas, was rather low, and shaped like a table at the top. By December 19 we fairly made the ice, and as we steamed carefully ahead we passed several immense bergs.

"Some of them were from 100 to 200 feet in height and varied from two to three miles in length. One of these bergs was 30 miles long. It took us at least six hours to pass it, and we were progressing on the average at a rate of five knots an hour."

"Did you see any whales in that region?" asked the reporter.

"No, not a single black Greenland whale," replied the captain. "We saw hosts of finners, however, and we frequently met hunchbacks, bottlenoses and grampuses. Moreover, the water

CAPTAIN FAIRWEATHER, OF THE BALAENA.

was fairly teeming with seals, and splendid ones, too. We knew that even if we failed to find any whales we would get a good cargo of oil and sealskins.

"On Christmas eve we met the Active and the Diana near the position occupied by Ross 50 years ago. The sea, as he had stated, was now of a dark brown hue, due, evidently, to minute gelatinous organisms, and we began our search for whales. None of the ships, however, was able to find the slightest trace of one, and, concluding that further search would be a mere waste of time, we began to hunt the seal.

"Early in the morning six boats were put forth, each manned by five sailors. Each sailor was armed with a club, and the officers in charge of the boats carried rifles.

"They rowed to the floes, and then it was that they discovered a great difference between the seal of the South and the seal of the North. Though the floes were covered with seals, and although the men did not approach them with any degree of unusual caution, the seals showed no signs of fear, remaining quietly where they were. The warfare began at once. Bullets were sent skipping through the floes, and these, followed by blows from the clubs, were sufficient to lay the seals low in scores. Before the day was done no less than 400 seals had been captured.

"We continued the hunt for several days. The daily catch averaged from 300 to 400. By the middle of February we had caught nearly 6,000 head. During our stay in that section we came across three varieties of the animals—the sea lions, the sea leopards and the sea bears. The last of these were by far the most plentiful. The sea lions were the most fierce-looking fellows.

"They were jet black in color, they measured from ten to eleven feet in length, and their heads were large, of an oval shape and blue shade. The heads of the sea leopards were much smaller, and their skins were spotted brown and yellow. The sea bears had furs of a yellowish-white color, and they were altogether of a smaller make."

"It is said that you discovered some new land?"

"Yes. When we were cruising near the north side of Terror Gulf, or Erebus, as it is sometimes called, we noticed a deep inlet running into Joinville island.

"We entered the inlet, and after proceeding some distance found ourselves in a sound fully one and a half miles wide. We steamed across the sound, and close by the farther side of Joinville island we discovered a new strip of land. We named it Dundee island. The sound which we discovered we called Active sound, and the firth the Firth of Tay."

### AFTER THE BALL.

A last word in the vestibule,
A touch of taper fingers;
A scent of roses sweet and cool,
When she is gone, still lingers.

He pauses at the carriage door
To sigh a bit and ponder;
He thinks the matter o'er and o'er
And all his senses wonder.

With mantle thrown aside in haste,
Her heart a bit uncertain,
And neither time nor love to waste,
She watches through the curtain.

And she has played him well he knows,
Nor has he dared to stop her;
She wonders when he will propose,
He wonders how he'll drop her.
—Tom Hall in Vogue.

### AUTHORS' POT BOILERS.

E. P. Roe, the novelist, was a clergyman. On the other hand, one of the Cawein brothers, poets of note, was a starter at a Kentucky race track.

The late Guy De Maupassant was for some time a clerk in the French naval office. Pierre Loti, somewhat similar literary light, is in the navy.

"Sidney Luska," novelist, was a clerk in a New York municipal department. Will Thompson is an engineer. Almost all the literary guild have done more or less newspaper work.

There is no civil list in the country for authors, but very many have had government places of different importance, a precedent which was set in the cases of Spaulding, Bancroft, Hawthorne and Irving.

Of earlier American literarians Halleck was a soldier, Cooper a country gentleman, Paulding a navy agent in New York and afterward secretary of the Navy; Irving studied law, but paid court to the muses by preference.

Of the "Concord school" Emerson and Frothingham were ordained preachers, Alcott was a teacher and Yankee peddler, Thoreau a surveyor and maker of lead pencils, Ripley and Margaret Fuller were newspaper writers.

Dickens was a court reporter and stenographer, Thomas Hardy an architect, Rider Haggard a colonial attache, Anthony Trollope all his life a postal official, Charles Reade drew to the death of his death a salary as a Fellow of Oxford, remaining unmarried, as was supposed, for that purpose.

### SOMETHING ABOUT SILVER.

In 1858 the United States produced $50,000 in silver. In 1891 the output had grown to $75,500,000 in Bland dollars.

For 200 years previous to 1871 the ratio of value between gold and silver had varied little from 1 to 16. Now it is about 1 to 28 or 30. The enormous siver output of recent years has caused this fluctuation.

A dollar's worth of silver coined into a dollar would be heavy and unwieldly.

The ratio of value of the Indian rupee, as fixed by the government, is 1 to 20.

It is absolutely impossible that an international agreement can now ever be reached to coin silver at the old ratios of 1 to 16. The silver men will probably, however, try for a 1 to 20 dollar.

As the silver business has not, after all, been stopped in Colorado, it is shrewdly suspected that there is a profit in mining and milling it, even at present figures.

One reason why more gold and silver are always in demand is that the Hindoos have a passion for hoarding both metals. In the thirty years between 1859 and 1888 India absorbed $785,000,000 worth of gold and $1,135,000,000 in silver in ornaments or secret hoards.

### ADMINISTERING LAW IN TEXAS.

**A Cow Thief Too Busy to Serve His Sentence.**

In the county seat of a little Texas frontier town, an illiterate old cattleman was brought up before the grand jury for cow-stealing. The old man had been stealing cows all his life, and looked upon this arrest as a joke, thinking that his money and his influence would be able to pull him through. Consequently he sat through the trial with a look of sublime unconcern on his face, cutting off chew after chew of tobacco and whittling a bit of pine with his old Barlow knife. The evidence, however, seems to have been conclusive, for the jury retired and speedily returned, bringing in a verdict of guilty, and the judge assessed a term of five years in the penitentiary.

"What's that?" exclaimed the old rascal, jumping up and spitting his quid out, what's that, gentlemen? Five year in the penitentiary? Me? Five year in yer durned ole jail that 'uz built fer hoss-thieves an' niggers? Why, Jedge," turning to the bench, "you'll have to fix this thing up! I can't go! I've got three herds of cattle to round-up this week, bound to be did, yer see. Durn yer ole law! What have I got to do with it? What's it got to do with my mavericks? How does it know anything about my brand or my yearlin's? Durn yer law! Fix it up, Jedge. You see how I'm sitiated."

The judge was an "old-timer," too. He had dealt in mavericks before he took to the law.

"You're mighty awkward, Boser," he said, "damned awkward! Let's see—how can I accommodate you?" He scratched his head and thought awhile. "Here's what you kin do," he went on. "Go an' tend to your round-ups and let me know as soon as yo' git 'em laid by, then I'll inforce yo' fine."

"Thank yo', Jedge, thank yo'. That's far an' squar an' neighborly!" answered the condemned. "I reckon I kin wind things up in about three months, an' I'll come roun' an' let yo' know."

"Cote's adjourned!" called the judge, and he and Boser went around the corner and took a drink together.


### WHEN TRAVELING

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c. and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.


### HUMAN FOLLY.

A Maine molasses barrel was recently found to have a barrel of whisky inside. One bunghole yielded molasses, the other the real stuff.

A Buffalo coroner has decided that if a man is once declared dead by the coroner London one rare example of these high-priced parasites brought the extraordinary sum of $725. This was a specimen of the fine Cattleya Mendelii Bluntii.

The British Royal Geographical society has finally and ungallantly refused to admit women to membership. The vote by which this decision was reached was 172 to 158, taken after an acrimonious discussion.

When Queen Victoria travels by rail she pays the companies 7s. 6d. per mile for herself, and first-class fare for every one else in the royal train. This is supposed to make good the loss entailed by the temporary stoppage of traffic.

### All Was Lost.

"Did he save anything from the fire?"
"Nop; not even his good name."
"How's that?"
"Insurance company had him arrested for arson."—Troy Press.

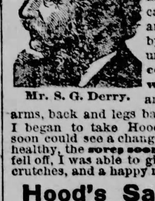
### No Objection Whatever.

Passenger—Is smoking allowed in this compartment?
Conductor—Certainly, madam; smoke as much as you please!—Fliegende Blaetter.

### A Real Poet.

She—He's no poet. Why, he makes "how" rhyme with "wood."
He—No poet? Who but a poet could do that?—Brooklyn Life.


## Thousands of Dollars



Mr. S. G. Derry.

I spent trying to find cure for **Salt Rheum** which I had 13 years. Physicians said they never saw so severe a case. My legs, back and arms were covered by the humor. I was unable to lie down, **could not walk without crutches,** and had to have my arms, back and legs bandaged twice a day. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon could see a change. The flesh became healthy, the **sores soon healed,** the scales fell off, I was able to give up bandages and crutches, and a happy man I was. I took

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

7 months; and since that time, 2 years, I have worn no bandages whatever and my legs and arms are sound and well." S. G. DERRY, 45 Bradford St., Providence, R. I.

**HOOD'S PILLS** are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache. 25c.

*YOU CAN SEE IT,* perhaps, one of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets—but you can't feel it after it's taken. And yet it does you more good than any of the huge, old-fashioned pills, with their griping and violence. These tiny Pellets, the smallest and easiest to take, bring you help that *lasts.* Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, Sick or Bilious Headaches, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels, are permanently cured.

**A SQUARE offer of $500 cash is made by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for any case of Catarrh, no matter how bad or of how long standing, which they cannot cure.**


## The Sunday School.

**Paul at Miletus.**

LESSON VI., AUGUT 6, 1893.

Golden Text—Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God.—Heb. 13:7.

LESSON TEXT.

(Acts 20:22-35.)

22. And now, behold, I go bound in the spirit unto Jerusalem, not knowing the things that shall befall me there:

23. Save that the Holy Ghost witnesseth in every city, saying that bonds and afflictions abide me.

24. But none of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry, which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God.

25. And now, behold, I know that ye all, among whom I have gone preaching the kingdom of God, shall see my face no more.

26. Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men.

27. For I have not shunned to declare unto you all the counsel of God.

28. Take heed therefore unto yourselves, and to all the flock, over which the Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, to feed the church of God, which he hath purchased with his own blood.

29. For I know this, that after my departing shall grievous wolves enter in among you, not sparing the flock.

30. Also of your own selves shall men arise, speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them.

31. Therefore watch, and remember, that by the space of three years I ceased not to warn every one night and day with tears.

32. And now, brethren, I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified.

33. I have coveted no man's silevr, or gold, or apparel.

34. Yea, ye yourselves know, that these hands have ministered unto my necessities, and to them that were with me.

35. I have showed you all things, how that so labouring ye ought to support the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, It is more blessed to give than to receive.

**Illustrative Applications.**

Not knowing the things that shall befall me (v. 22). It was well for Paul that he did not know how many times he was to be beaten and stoned and imprisoned and shipwrecked, and how much he was to suffer from hunger and thirst and cold and weariness and painfulness and watchings. It was hard enough to bear those things when they came, without enduring them all in anticipation. We have reason to thank God that he shuts from us a knowledge of the sorrows and trials to which we must be subjected; that he thereby leaves so much room for hope, and so increases the preciousness of faith. Many of us would break down in advance, if we knew beforehand how hard it was going to be for us to keep from breaking down under the burdens and temptations and disappointments to which we are sure to be subjected. The cloud over our future is as truly a blessing as the light which shines above and beyond it.

Save the Holy Ghost testifieth unto me, saying that bonds and afflictions abide me (v. 23). There is nothing surer to a child of God in this life than trouble. That is one point on which the Old Testament and the New are at one. "Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward;" "man that is born of a woman is of few days, and full of trouble," says the Old Testament. "In the world ye have tribulation"—or trouble—says our Lord himself to his loved disciples. Whatever other promise of Jesus may seem to fail us, all of us can say that this one is verified in our case. And there is no pleasant way of looking at trouble as by seeing that it is a gift of God, according to our Savior's promise. The Lord "doth not afflict willingly, nor grieve the children of men," but "whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth, and scourgeth every son whom he receiveth." Troubles are one sign of God's love. Paul was sure of them accordingly. Do you look at them only in that light?

But I hold not my life of any account, as dear unto myself, so that I may accomplish my course (v. 24.) Life is a matter of very small account to any one, in comparison with duty-doing, whether a man realizes this truth or not. Whatever is worth living for, is worth dying for—if dying be an incident to its pursuing. When the Roman general Pompey was warned against the danger of his returning from Egypt to Italy, to meet a new trouble in his own land, his heroic answer was: "It is a small matter that I should move forward and die. It is too great a matter that I should take one step backward, and live." Life is never well used, when it is held dearer than duty. He who would tell a lie in order to live, is willing to pay a great deal larger price for his life than that life is worth to himself or to others. Richard Baxter has Paul's idea, when he sings:

"Lord, if belongs not to my care,
Whether I die or live;
To love and serve thee is my share,
And this thy grace must give."

I testify unto you this day, that I am pure from the blood of all men. For I shrank not from declaring unto you the whole counsel of God (v. 26, 27). Paul could say that intelligently, as well as conscientiously, in his sphere of duty, and could then leave to God the issue. Whoever else can say it similarly in his sphere, has also a right to rest the consequences of his fidelity, and of the choice of his hearers, with God. We have a responsibility to declare the whole message from God to those to whom God sends us. If we shrink, through any cause, from being faithful in the delivery of God's message, we are responsible for the consequences of our failure. But if we declare the truth unswervingly and in loving tenderness, we can know that God will acquit us of blame, however our message from him may be received by those to whom he sent us. In the East, when a message is sent by a Turkish governor to the people in one of the rural villages, the messenger stations himself on a high place—either hill-top or a mosk-minaret—and there he calls aloud, in substance: "Whoever has ears, let him listen now to the words of the governor!" This he says clearly and with a ringing voice, three times over. Every one who hears that call is in duty bound to heed it, and to take a listening attitude for the reception of the message. After this preliminary threefold announcement, the message itself is three times repeated. If all this is done faithfully, the governor's messenger is relieved of responsibility for the result; but if he fails in this, he is responsible for all the results of his failure. "So thou, son of man, I have set thee a watchman unto the house of Israel; therefore hear the word at my mouth, and give them warning from me. When I say unto the wicked, O wicked man, thou shalt surely die, and thou dost not speak to warn the wicked from his way; that wicked man shall die in his iniquity, but his blood will I require at thine hand. Nevertheless, if thou warn the wicked of his way to turn from it, and he turn not from his way; he shall die in his iniquity, but thou hath delivered thy soul." The soul which you are to warn may be at your very side, in your own home, in your church, in your Sunday school, or in your neighborhood. Not alone that soul, but yours also, is involved in your fidelity.

I commend you to God, and to the word of his grace, which is able to build you up (v. 32). Here is comfort for every believer. God is able. He is able to do everything; able to save us; able to instruct us; able to upbuild us into a substantial and enduring Christian manhood and womanhood. What if there are dangers before us? What if we are weak and timid? What if there are enemies among those of our own household? God is able to give us strength to meet dangers, deliverance out of them, and firmness to resist every temptation or inducement to go astray. "Our sufficiency is from God."

Remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he himself said, It is more blessed to give than to receive (v. 35). There are a great many words of the Lord Jesus that we should do well to remember; that it is important that we remember the right words at the right time. When we come to die, or when we would comfort those who fear death, it may be well for us to recall his assurance that he was going away to prepare a place for his beloved ones. But while we are in the struggle of life, finding life's duties and burdens a constant pressure on us, it is well for us to remember that he himself said it is better to give than to get, to spend of ourselves than to care for ourselves. His words are ever timely, if we only remember them aright.—H. Clay Trumbull in Sunday School Times.

## Recent Literature.

**Latest Volumes to be Found on the Blade Book Table.**

"A Singer from the Sea" is one of those beautiful stories by Amelia E. Barr, which has been recently published by Dodd, Mead & Co., New York city. It is full of exquisite pictures of life among the "fisher folk" upon the English coast and it is the beautiful daughter of a fisherman who is the heroine. She longs for a different life from the quiet one she leads, and when young Roland Tresham, a gay young gallant from the world's peoples, wins her love these longings are intensified. Her wonderful voice gives him the idea that she could make a fortune by singing before the public, and when he makes up his mind to marry her he has this in view. How he wins her consent, and carries out his plans the reader will learn from the story.

"The New Era or the Coming Kingdom" is a very interesting book by Dr. Josiah Strong, which is published by the Baker & Taylor Co., 740 Broadway, New York city. Dr. Strong is well known in the reading world through his work "Our Country," published some years ago and now, it is said, in its 160th thousand. This second volume bids fair to win as much attention as the first one.

"Articles, Speeches and Poems of Carlyle W. Harris," edited by "Carl's Mother" (Hope Ledyard) is published by J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York city. This to the one who pauses to read the outcry of a woman against what she believes to be the legal murder of her son, is full of pathos, and if what is therein stated is true, one cannot but feel that she has right upon her side.

Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, issue a volume entitled "A Week at the Fair," which illustrates the exhibits and wonders of the World's Columbian exposition. There is also included in its pages, special descriptive articles by persons qualified for such work. Among them are the Countess of Aberdeen, D. H. Burnham, director of the works, Miss Sophia G. Hayden, Potter Palmer, Henry Ives Cobb and other architects of state and foreign buildings. The volume is also plentifully supplied with maps and illustrations.

"Everybody's Book of Correct Conduct Being Hints for Every Day Life," by Lady M. Colin and M. French Sheldon, is published by Harper & Brothers, New York city. It is a very prettily written book upon the rules of etiquette which govern society.

Macmillan & Co., New York, bring out "Pietro Ghisleri," by Marion F. Crawford. Like the rest of this author's novels it is exceedingly interesting. The scene is laid in Rome and he again brings upon the stage some of the characters in his former novels. There is nothing exceedingly new or elaborate in the plot, but it is most skillfully worked out.

"At the Rising of the Moon," is a volume of Irish stories and studies, by Frank Matthew, published by Tait Sons & Co., Union Square, New York city. These stories are typical of the warm-hearted people whose superstitions and quaint customs are here described.

"Practical Lawn-Tennis," by James Dwight, M.D., is an illustrated description of the rules governing this popular out-of-door game, which is published by Harper & Bro., New York city.

"The Odd Women," by George Gissing, the author of "Denvil Quarrier," is published by Macmillan & Co., New York city. The story is one of a family of girls left penniless by the sudden death of their father. They had not been brought up to do anything in a professional way, and, consequently, were almost helpless.

"Common Sense Health Notes," by A. R. Horne, D. D., editor of "National Educator," etc., is published by A. Flannigan, Chicago. The work is an outcome of a want which Dr. Harne has long felt for a hand-book upon common-sense hygiene. He has put into these pages many hints and suggestions that are invaluable to those who desire to cure themselves or to keep well without medicine.

Among the paper-covered novels for summer reading are the following from C. W. Dillingham, 33 West Twenty-third street, New York city: "Penelyn's Mistake," by Mary J. Holmes, in the Madison Square series; "Opera Stories," edited by George Frederick Pardon, being the Plots and stories of all the operas; and "Like and Unlike," by A. S. Roe, in Dillingham's "Home Series."

Others are "Mona Maclean, Medical Student," by Graham Travers, published by D. Appleton & Co., New York city, in the Town and Country Library; "The Story of a Telegraph Operator," by M. R., published by J. S. Ogilvie, 57 Rose street, New York city, and "A Fatal Misunderstanding and Other Stories," by W. Heimburg, translated by Elise L. Lathrop, and published by Worthington Co., 74 Broadway, New York city.

In the Belmore Series of Sherlock Holmes's stories comes "The Sign of Four" and "A Study in Scarlet," by A. Conan Doyle, author of "The White Company," etc., published by Lovell, Coryell & Co., 7 East Sixteenth street, New York city.

### His Excuse.

He took a glass of beer and one small pretzel from the free lunch table.

When he had finished he laid a $10 bill upon the bar and started for the door.

"Here, sir," called the bartender, "you've left your change!"

The man flushed hotly as he came back and pocketed the bills and silver.

"Excuse me," he said, "but I have been in Chicago for the last week, and I forgot."

And the bartender nodded sympathetically.—Truth.

### She's Representa'.

"Been to Chicago?"
"You bet!"
"See anything o' Georgia there?"
"You bet!"
"Old state's represented, is she?"
"You bet! Bill Jones is a-runnin' of a cook shop thar, an' the biggest wooden hoss in the ten-cent flyin' jinny is got 'Georgia' painted all over him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

### An Exception.

She—"For my part, I like to strive for a thing and win it, and not have it drop in my lap. Don't you agree with me, Mr. Dobson?"
He—"Ye-ss—unless it's the girl that I am courting."—Judge.

### The President's Luck.

"Hello, Jones! Just back from your camping and hunting trip?"
"Yes."
"What did you get?"
"Rheumatism."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## The Farmstead.

### INFORMATION WANTED.

**Black Knot in Cherry Tree.**

H. J. R.: The black knot in cherry must be dealt with by cutting out all affected parts and burning them. It is a disease that will spread, and do great harm. The spraying with Bordeaux mixture after cleaning the tree of all the diseased parts is said to be good.

**Diarrhea in Lamb.**

R. H. C., New York: Put four full tablespoonfuls of wheat flour in a pan, stir a sufficient amount of sheep-tallow in to moisten it. Put the pan over a slow fire and stir the flour until it is a deep brown; add to this 2 drachms of ginger and 1-2 drachm of opium; stir this in 1-2 pint of peppermint water, and give the lamb a tablespoonful twice a day. Feed no green food until the diarrhoea ceases. You must wean the lamb at once, if possible, as the irritating cause may come from the mother of the lamb.

**Periodic Ophthalmia.**

W. D. L., Kansas: Your filly has periodic ophthalmia, a disease that is of uncertain origin. It is doubtful if she will recover, unless the case is of recent date. As she is not yet in good flesh, give her half a pint of raw linseed oil, and in two days thereafter repeat. Follow this with 1 oz. of Fowler's solution of arsenic once a day for a week; smear the eyebrows and outside of the eyelids with extract of bella donna 1 oz., honey 1-2 oz. If you cannot get this, use powdered alum 6 grains, rain water 1 oz.; use a soft feather and apply it on the eyelids and eye.

**Calf's Shoulder Sprained.**

J. N., Nevada: If your colt can bear its weight on the leg and does not drag the foot the shoulder is not dislocated. It might dislocate the shoulder bone while playing, but the editor judges from your letter that it is only a severe sprain. Your treatment was helpful. It may take some time for the swelling to disappear. It will gradually be reduced as the ligaments grow stronger and the inflammation is reduced. Bathe the shoulder and leg twice a day for half an hour with water as warm as the colt will bear, for three days; then use cold vinegar. In a quart of this stir a good handful of salt, bathe the part every day twice with this. Wrap the leg with a fairly broad bandage from shoulder to below the knee. Use no medicine of any kind. Keep the colt as quiet as possible, and do not be impatient if it does not recover rapidly, as it may take a long time for it to get over the sprain. If the shoulder is dislocated the colt cannot use the leg at all.

**Many Suckers on Corn.**

A. A., Illinois: Suckers are not good on corn, but they will not destroy the corn. Better remove them. A sharp knife will clean them off.

**Lump Below Mule's Knee.**

S. S. L., Tennessee: Take of biniodide of mercury 1 drachm, lard 2 oz.; mix well and rub a little of this in every day for a week, washing off before each application with warm water and soap. Dry the part well upon reapplying. After a week's time let it heal. When three weeks have elapsed, repeat.

**Very Likely Eczema.**

C. R. P., Kansas: It is difficult to say from the description you gave whether your horse is affected with eczema or mange, but the editor judges it to be the former. It will be well for you to begin by carefully examining the stall. Take away every bit of old straw; give the horse a physic of 3 drachms aloes and 1-2 oz. of bicarbonate of soda in a pint of warm water. Oil the affected parts with sweet oil, and after it has been on for three hours, wash off with warm water and soap. Dry well, and apply this ointment, the recipe of Mr. Finlay Dunn: Iodine, 1-2 oz., iodide of potash 1-2 oz., tar 1 oz., lard 8 ozs. Give internally 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic for five days, and afterward 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water once a day for four days.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**Calves in Summer.**

Such care must be given the calves during the summer as is necessary to maintain a steady growth. Their ration of milk should be kept up, taking pains to see that it is sweet and clean and is supplied in clean vessels. As soon as they start to eat grass it will pay to give them a little bran every day; commence with a small quantity at first and gradually increase as they become accustomed to eating it.

They should always have a good grass pasture, as they will soon learn to eat grass and will thrive better and keep healthier. A shelter should always be arranged, where they can be protected from storms and from the sun. The value of a calf is very largely determined by the feeding the first year of its life, and all reasonable care should be taken to keep it thrifty and growing.

With calves, as with pigs, it is only by good feeding, sufficient to insure a rapid growth and an early maturity that a fair profit can be realized, and while there is much in the breed, yet good feed and care are fully as necessary.

The growth must be pushed and this cannot be done unless the calves get a good start the first summer. They should have water and salt, and plenty of it, where they can help themselves. It is an item to keep growing calves comfortable and thrifty. If they once get fairly started, to growing it is comparatively easy to keep them growing; but once they get stunted, no after treatment will entirely overcome the effects. A calf, for beef, ought to make a growth so that it can be properly furnished for market when it is 30 months old, and if this is done, good feeding from the start is necessary.

**Anaesthetics for Horses.**

A correspondent of the London Live Stock Journal writes: In very painful poerations on the human subject anaesthetics are almost invariably employed. The patient is rendered insensible. This not only renders the operation painless, but also affords the operator every facility for conducting his work, in consequence of the perfect placidity of his subject. It is a sign of the times that chloroform is coming into use in operations on the lower animals as well. In the practice of gelding it has been freely adopted, and with great success, by several veterinary practitioners during the last few years. It is to be hoped the system will become general. Licensed vivisectionists are instructed to use anaesthetics when conducting their investigations. The time is probably not far off when humanitarians—or rather "beastarians," as they have been called—will be strong enough to pass a law that colts operated upon to destroy their fertility shall be duly chloroformed—or rendered insensible by some other efficacious anaesthetic. It would, therefore, be well if those who now operate in the old fashion would pursue the new and better way, so as to be prepared for future regulations. The administration of chloroform is a simple matter in skilled hands, and inexpensive as well.

**Stock Notes.**

Feed well but waste no feed.

A good lokoing horse sells readiest. It costs as much to keep the worst as the best.

The question of mating the stock should receive attention now.

The food given to the stock should be varied according to the needs of the animals.

So long as good males are used the cause of improvement is plain and certain.

The careful farmer can almost always breed a better animal than he can buy.

In many cases simple preventives fail because of our longing for a chance, for something new and often something that is untried.

One of the first things to teach a colt is to stop and start at the word of command.

A short legged and short bodied sheep is oftener heavier than one that looks much larger.

The man that cannot afford to properly shelter his stock whenever necessary, better sell it.

A sow that is very thin in flesh when she is bred will not ordinarily bring a vigorous litter of pigs.

The highest development for producing milk and butter is antagonistic to the highest development for producing beef.

A good dairy cow should always be fed to her full capacity, as that is the only means of making her pay the best profit.

Good milking is of the greatest importance, as it helps very materially to develop the milk secreting organs.

Give the calves the run of a good grass pasture and they will learn to eat much earlier than when they are confined to a dry lot.

One item is necessary in the fattening of sheep to the best advantage and that is to separate them from the breeding and stock sheep, so that they can be fed by themselves.

In breeding pure bred stock look for individual merit first and then examine the pedigree; no amount of pedigree will make a good animal, but merit will.

There is no animal kept on the farm that will respond more readily to good treatment than a good thrifty pig or will return a much better profit.

When a horse is well developed and thoroughly matured at five years of age, he ought to be at his best when seven years of age.

In breeding, a perfect parent, either sire or dam, can only come of a long line of developed ancestry.

We need our wool industry to help fertilize our land and to help reclaim and utilize much that is now untillable.

Because a safe horse may be lazy, it will hardly do to conclude that all lazy horses are safe and trusty.

One of the very best remedies for scours either in a colt or calf is to break open two or three eggs in the mouth and compel them to swallow them.

A good plan with the teams is to let them run out on good pasture two or three hours every time that the farm work will permit.

No animal loses its value quicker than a mismanaged cow. The very best can be almost ruined by a week of ill treatment.

**Poultry Industry.**

Few people realize the immense amount of money brought in by the poultry of the country. At a recent session of one of the trade associations it was stated that the eggs of the country were worth $200,000,000 each year, and the poultry sold for food purposes each year half as much more. This makes an aggregate of 300,000,000 of dollars to be credited to the poultry of the United States each year. In Ohio, during the year 1891, the latest for which the statistics are published, the assessors report that the production of eggs amounted to 45,593,741 dozens. These at 15 cents a dozen would be worth $6,839,061.65. If we add to this the value of the poultry sold, estimating it at fifty per cent of the value of the eggs we have $10,258,593.97 as the total value of poultry alone during that year. During the same year the sheep of Ohio produced 18,629,961 pounds of wool, which at 33 cents a pound—a high estimate—would be worth $5,889,883.30. This leaves a balance in favor of the poultry of $1,220,074.35, yet there are a good many wool growers who are inclined to think that they are engaged in a pretty large business and ought to be especially favored by the law makers of the country. Usually statistics are not the most reliable sort of figures, but where they are made up of various products by one man or set of men, the errors may fairly be considered to offset each other, and for all purposes of comparison. It is agreed that our crop reports answer the purpose for which they are made up.

In this particular case we are inclined to think they are not so reliable, for while every man knows to a pound just how many pounds of wool he sold during the last year, there is not one in a dozen who can tell anywhere near how many eggs

# Talmage's Sermon.

DR. TALMAGE'S SUNDAY SERMON AT MADISON.

**Christians Too Willing to Give Up Weapons to the Enemy—Church's Resources Are Hidden.**

Madison, Wis., July 24.—A great throng of many thousands from all parts of the North and West are gathered at the Monona Lake assembly, a Chautauqua held near this city. Rev. Dr. Talmage preached to this great multitude Sunday on "Sharpened Axes," the text being I. Samuel xiii. 19-21: "Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Isreal," etc.

My loving and glad salutation to this uncounted host, Chautauquans, Christian Endeavorers, gospel workers, and their friends from all parts of Wisconsin and America, saints and sinners! My text is gloriously appropriate. What a scalding subjugation the Israelites were suffering. The Philistines had carried off all the blacksmiths, and torn down all the blacksmiths' shops, and abolished the blacksmith's trade in the land of Israel. These Philistines had a particular grudge against blacksmiths, although I have always admired them, and have sometimes thought I ought to have been one myself. The Philistines would not even allow these parties to work their valuable mines of brass and iron, nor might they make any swords or spears. There were only two swords left in all the lands.

I learn first from this subject, how dangerous it is for the church of God to allow its weapons to stay in the hands of its enemies. These Israelites might again and again have obtained a supply of swords and weapons, as for instance when they took the spoils of the Ammonites; but these Israelites seemed content to have no swords, no spears, no blacksmiths, no grindstones, no active iron mines, until it was too late for them to make any resistance. I see the farmers tugging along with their pickaxes and plows, and I say, "Where are you going with those things?" They say, "Oh, we are going over to the garrison of the Philistines to get these things sharpened." I say, "You foolish men, why don't you sharpen them at home?" "Oh," they say, "the blacksmiths' shops are all torn down, and we have nothing left us but a file."

**So With the Church.**

So it is in the church of Christ today. We are too willing to give up our weapons to the enemy. The world boasts that it has gobbled up the schools, and the colleges, and the arts, and the sciences, and the literature, and the printing press. Infidelity is making a mighty attempt to get all our weapons in its hands, and then to keep them. You know it is making this boast all the time; and after a while when the great battle between sin and righteousness has opened, if we do not look out we will be as badly off as these Israelites, without any swords to fight with, and without any sharpening instruments. I call upon the superintendents of literary institutions to see to it that the men who go into first class rooms to stand beside the Leyden jars, and the electric batteries, and the microscopes or telescopes, the children of God, nor Philistines. The atheistic thinkers of this day are trying to get all the intellectual weapons of this country in their own grasp. What we want is scientific Chrisians to capture the science, and scholastic Christians to capture the philosophy, and lecturing Christians, to take back the lecturing platform.

We want to send out against Schenkel and Strauss and Renan of the past, men like the late Theodore Christlieb, of Bonn; and against the infidel scientists, a God-worshipping Silliman and Hitchcock and Agassiz. We want to capture all the philosophical apparatus, and swing around the telescopes on the swivel, until through them we can see the morning star of the Redeemer, and with mineralogical hammer discover the "Rock of ages," and amid the flora of the realms find the "Rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley."

Again, I learn from this subject what a large amount of the church's resources is actually hidden, and buried, and undeveloped. The Bible intimates that that was a very rich land—this land of Israel. It says: "the stones are iron, and out of the hills thou shalt dig brass," and yet hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of this metal was kept under the hills. Well, that is the difficulty with the church of God at this day. Its talent is not developed. If one-half of its energy could be brought out it might take the public iniquities of the day by the throat and make them bite the dust. If human eloquence were consecrated to the Lord Jesus Christ, it could in a few years persuade this whole earth to surrender to God.

**Undeveloped Energy.**

There is enough undeveloped Christian energy in the United States to bring the whole world to Christ; but it is buried under a strata of indifference and under whole mountains of sloth. Now is it not time for the mining to begin, and the pickaxes to plunge, and for this buried metal to be brought out and put into the furnaces, and be turned into howitzers and carbines for the Lord's host? The vast majority of Christians in this day are useless. The most of the Lord's battalion belong to the reserve corps. The most of the crew are asleep in the hammocks. The most of the metal is under the hills. Oh, is it not time for the church of God to rouse up and understand that we want all the energies, all the talent and all the wealth enlisted for Christ's sake? I like the nickname that the English soldiers gave to Blucher, the commander. They called him "Old Forwards." We have had enough retreats in the church of Christ; let us have a glorious advance. And I say to you now, as the general said when his troops were affrighted. Rising up in his stirrups, his hair flying in the wind, he lifted up his voice until 20,000 troops heard him, crying out: "Forward, the whole line!"

Again I learn from this subject, that we sometimes do well to take advantage of the world's sharpening instruments. These Israelites were rooted to a file, and so they went over to the garrison of the Philistines to get their axes and their goads, and their ploughs sharpened. The Bible distinctly states in the context—that they had no other instruments now with which to do this work, and the Israelites did right when they went over to the Philistines to use their grindstones. My friends, is it not right for us to employ the world's grindstones? If there be art, if there be logic, if there be business faculty on the other side, let us go over and employ it for Christ's sake. The fact is, we fight with too dull weapons, and we work with too dull implements. We hack and we maul when we ought to make a clean stroke. Let us go over among sharp business men, and among sharp literary men, and find out what their tact is, and then transfer it to the cause of Christ.

**On a Small Allowance.**

Again, my subject teaches us on what a small allowance Philistine iniquity puts a man. Yes; these Philistines shut up the mines, and then they took the spears and the swords, then they took the blacksmiths, then they took the grindstones, and they took everything but a file. Oh, that is the way sin works; it grabs everything. It begins with robbery, and it ends with robbery. It despoils this faculty and that faculty, and keeps on until the whole nature is gone. Was the man eloquent before, it generally thickens his tongue. Was he fine in personal appearance, it mars his visage. Was he affluent, it sends the sheriff to sell him out. Was he influential, it destroys his popularity. Was he placid, and genial, and loving, it makes him splenetic and cross; and so utterly is he changed that you can see he is sarcastic and raspish, and that the Philistines have left him nothing but a file. Oh, "the way of the transgressor is hard." His cup is bitter. His night is dark. His pangs are deep. His end is terrific. Philistine iniquity says to that man, "Now surrender to me and I will give you all that you want—music for the dance, swift steeds for the race, imperial couch to slumber on, and you shall be refreshed with the rarest fruits in the baskets of gold—the fig gree." He lies. The music turns out to be a groan. The fruits burst the rind with rank poison. The filigree couch is made up of twisted snakes. The couch is a grave. Small allowance of rest; small allowance of peace; small allowance of comfort. Cold, hard, rough—nothing but a file.

I learn from this subject what a sad thing it is when the church of God loses its metal. These Philistines saw that if they could only get all the metallic weapons out of the hands of the Israelites, all would be well, and therefore, they took the swords and the spears. They did not want them to have a single metallic weapon. When the metal of the Israelites was gone, their strength was gone. This is the trouble with the church of God to-day. It is surrendering its courage. It has not got enough metal. How seldom it is that you see a man taking his position in pew, or in pulpit, or in a religious society, and holding that position against all oppression, and all trial, and all persecution, and all criticism.

**Needs Backbone.**

The Church of God to-day wants more backbone, more defiance, more consecrated bravery, more metal. How often you see a man start out in some good enterprise, and at the first blast of newspaperdom he has collapsed, and all his courage gone, forgetful of the fact that if a man be right, all the newspapers of the earth, with all their columns pounding away at him, cannot do him any permanent damage. It is only when a man is wrong that he can be damaged. Why, God is going to vindicate his truth, and he is going to stand by you, my friends, in every effort you make for Christ's cause and the salvation of men. I sometimes say to my wife: "There is something wrong; the newspapers have not assaulted me for three months! I have not done my duty against public iniquities, and I will stir them up next Sunday." Then I stir them up, and all the following week the papers howls, and howls, showing that I have hit him very hard. Go forth in the service of Christ and do your whole duty. You have one spheré. I have another sphere. "The Lord of Hosts is with us, and the God of Jacob is our refuge. Selah." We want more of the determination of Jonathan. I do not suppose he was a very wonderful man; but he got on his knees and clambered up the rock, and with the help of his armor bearer he hewed down the Philistines; and a man of very ordinary intellectual attainments, on his knees, can storm anything for God and for the truth. We want something of the determination of the general who went into the war, and as he entered his first battle his knees knocked together, his physical courage not quite up to his moral courage; and he looked down at his knees and said:

"Ah, if you knew where I was going to take you, you would shake worse than that!" There is only one question for you to ask and for me to ask. What does God want me to do? Where is the field? Where is the war? Where is the anvil? Where is the prayer-meeting? Where is the pulpit? And, finding out what God wants us to do, go ahead and do it—all the energies of our body, mind and soul enlisted in the undertaking. Oh, my brethren, we have but little time in which to fight for God. You will be dead son. Put in the Christian cause every energy that God gives you. "What thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," for there is neither wisdom nor device in the grave whither we are all hastening." Oh, is it not high time that we wake out of sleep? Church of God, lift up your head at the coming victory! The Philistines will go down, and the Israelites will go up. We are on the winning side. Hear that—on the winning side. I think just now the king's horses are being hooked up to the chariot, and when he does ride down the sky there will be such a hosanna among his friends, and such a wailing among his enemies, as will make the earth tremble and the heavens sing. I see now the plumes of the Lord's cavalrymen tossing in the air. The archangel before the throne has already burnished his trumpet, and then he will put its golden lips to his own, and he will blow the long, loud blast that will make all nations free. Clap your hands, all ye people! Hark! I hear the falling thrones, and the dashing down of demolished iniquities.

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If each little maid from school
Would follow this golden rule:
Use SOZODONT each day.
Their fathers, at each year's end,
Would for presents have more to spend,
And less to the dentists pay.

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## A BAD PLAN TO SCOLD.

**It Makes Women Grow Older Than Their Years.**

Not long ago a man was seen to take a big dose of quinine as unconcernedly as he would have swallowed so much sugar, says the Philadelphia Times.

"Mercy!" exclaimed his friend, "how could you do that?"

"Very easily; I have been accustomed to it. It hapened that I began taking it about the time I had discovered that I had married a scold. One dose was as bitter as the other; now I can swallow either without giving it a thought."

Not a very gallant speech, but wonderfully suggestive.

The most deluded mortal in the world is the woman who fancies that much is gained by scolding, or whining, or complaining. She may seem to gain her ends for a while (for at first one will do most anything to avoid swallowing a bitter dose,) but if she would stop to consider, she would soon discover that every day she has better cause for scolding or whining or complaining, whichever method she adopts, and that, as the month rolls by, an ever-increasing amount is required to accomplish the same result. The scolding woman never has things her own way without a vast expenditure of nervous strength—much more than the object to be gained is worth. Why cannot she realize that and adopt some pleasanter method?


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**A Catastrophe.**

He was always blowing about his hunts,
He boasted a gun-club scorer;
He bragged and bragged of what he'd shot,
Till, voted a snoother bore
Than that of his gun, he lost his friends
Who'd listened to his refrains;
Still, seeking to blow, he blew in his gun
And the gun blew out his brains.
—Chicago Record.

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**An Overwhelming Providence.**

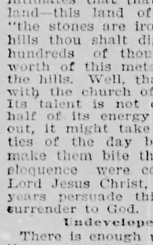
An Alameda man sought refuge from the noise and smoke of the Fourth by going into the country. As he lay upon the grass he mused his foes in the mere wantonness of exuberance, and a hunter, taking them for the ears of a rabbit, filled them full of shot.—San Francisco Examiner.


*A Mother's Duty.*

"Watch your daughter's physical development.

"Nature has provided a time for purification, and if the channels are obstructed, the entire system is poisoned, and misery comes.

"Irregularities from any cause, at any age, are sure indications of organic trouble.



"With irregularities come disturbances of the stomach and kidneys, violent headaches, shooting pains, extreme lassitude, and irritability.

"Remove the trouble at once or a whole life will be sacrificed.

"*Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound* will accomplish the work speedily.

"It is the most effective remedy for irregular or suspended action known to the world."—*Mrs. Chas. Hines, Box 212, Duncannon, Pa.*

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, LYDIA E. PINKHAM MED. CO., LYNN, MASS. *Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.*


# Question Bureau.

**Rules.**—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons, or of firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers are free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, etc. 6.—No answers by mail.

**"Salyx"—The "Cold Process."**

C. A. L., Rollin, Mich.; J. W. M., Prultton, Ala.; H. E. B., Ledger, Pa.: Nearly a year ago we exposed the petty cheat there is in the "cold process" of preserving fruits, by using what its promoters call "compound extract of salyx." The recipe is this:

Sound fruit is to be packed in kegs or jars, as closely as possible; then take 25 pounds of ordinary coffee sugar, dissolve in 6½ gallons of hot water, then add two ounces of the so-called "compound extract of salyx," and dissolve completely. Let it get cool, and then pour over the fruit enough to cover completely. This quantity is said to be enough for 25 gallons of fruit.

The catch comes in the "compound extract of salyx." There is no drug of that name. You must buy of the people who sell the recipe, who charge, we are informed, $1 for a 2-ounce package.

There is only one agent known to chemistry which will produce the result claimed, and that is salicylic acid. This acid is in crystalline form, has a sweetish-sour taste, is only slightly soluble in cold water, but freely soluble in hot water. When diluted it is almost colorless and tasteless. Some dozen years ago many experiments were made with it in preserving fruit. It does preserve them nicely, but it largely destroys the flavor. The use of salicylic acid internally is said to produce derangement of the kidneys, and these two objections led to its abandonment. Its use as a preservative is considered an adulteration in some states, and persons doing it are liable to prosecution. We have no doubt that the so-called "salyx" is salicylic acid. A retail druggist here says salicylic acid retails at 15 to 18 cents an ounce.

**Free Coinage.**

H. G., Tome, N. M., asks: "Please explain the proposed workings of free coinage. Will the silver miners have the power to choke the mints with silver? Or would the government retain the right to buy it, subject to the law of supply and demand?"

The essence of free coinage is to make coinage free to every holder of silver. Under a free silver coinage law the holder of not less than a stated quantity of silver bullion, say 100 ounces, would have the right to take that silver to a United States mint and there have it coined for him into dollars, each of which contained only 371 1-4 grains of the pure metal. He would have to pay a small sum to cover the expense of passing the silver through the mint, the amount of such charge being fixed by the law authorizing the free coinage. With the market at 70 cents per ounce, as it is to-day, a man could take 100 ounces of silver for $70 and have it coined into 129 silver dollars, and these cheap dollars would be a legal tender for debt. Of course when everybody had the opportunity of having silver coined for him into dollars, the bullion value of which was about 54 cents, that would very soon be the purchasing power of all the silver dollars and paper money in the United States. All our money now is worth 100 cents per dollar, because it is gold or redeemable in gold. Under free silver coinage the value of the money would decline to the 70 cents per ounce basis of value, which for the 371 1-4 grains of the silver dollar would only be worth a small fraction of a cent over 54 cents per dollar.

**Married Mothers-in-Law.**

Here are a trio of answers for H. A. B., Paint Bank, Va., who asked if we could tell if any man ever married his mother-in-law.

C. P. S., of 2235 Vermont avenue, Toledo, O., says: "In January, 1850, Christian Hartman, of Greenwich, New York City, married the only daughter of a widow. About a year later a baby girl made its appearance in the household; the mother died, leaving Chrisian a widower. The mother-in-law proposed to the second law that the best thing to do would be for them to get married; that she would take more interest in the welfare of the baby than any other woman would. The mother-in-law thus became now the wife of Christian Hartman."

N. A. S., Frankford, Ill., says: "Replying to your question in The Blade of the 13th inst., I will say that there is a man living about five miles from here, who married and is now living with his mother-in-law. He has children both by the daughter and mother, and he is of ordinary intelligence."

J. S., Hume, says: "Jonathan Emery, of the town of Pike, New York, married the daughter of Judge Hinman, of the same town. Judge tinman's wife died and he married Miss Abigail Whitcom, an old school teacher of mine during the 20's. Mr. Emery's wife died, also her father, Judge Hinman. Then Mr. Emery married the widow Hinman, she being his step-mother-in-law."

**Bank Clearances.**

J. M., Ottawa, Kan., writes: "Will you kindly enlighten me in regard to what is meant by bank clearances? I told a friend a few days ago that the bank clearances of New York city for the past six days were more than all the rest of the principal cities of the United States combined, and that it represented the amount of business done. My friend claims I am wrong, and he further claims that Chicago is the commercial city of the United States, and does a much larger business than New York. Which of us is right?"

You are right. Bank clearances are a correct index of the total business of a city, because in all cities the money used in business is always represented by "bank paper"—drafts, checks, notes payable in bank, etc.—and the total of these always appears in the clearing-house report for the week. Of course retail business is carried on with actual cash, but this cash comes out of and goes into banks in the form of bank paper, and so appears in the clearances. New York is the financial center of the United States, and its clearances are larger than those of any other city. Your friend's assertion as to Chicago is not true yet, but it will be within a quarter of a century, we think.

**The Aurora Borealis.**

H. Y. F., Allegan, Mich., asks for "the latest accepted theory in regard to the cause of the Northern Lights, that we see here so often."

The aurora borealis, called also Northern lights, are common to North America. As to the cause of the phenomena no question can be entertained. It has been held by the highest scientific authority that the aurora is caused by electrical discharges from the earth. Though sometimes the earth regarded as a vast magnet becomes overcharged with electrical energy, and it is as this energy is gradually dissipated that the splendors of the aurora are seen. It has been noticed that whenever the earth's magnetism is unusually intense, an auroral display is to be expected. As soon as the aurora has made its appearance, the intensity of the magnetic force begins to diminish, the more brilliant the aurora the more rapidly is the extra energy of the earth's magnetism dissipated. This seems to be the latest from scientific authorities regarding the aurora borealis, or, more properly speaking, the aurora Polaris, since the phenomenon is not confined to northern latitudes.

**A Silver Fallacy.**

I. H. T., Agra, Kan., writes: "It was stated in a discussion here that, if the United States would place a high tariff on the importation of all silver bullion, and all silver coin not a full legal tender in the country coining it, it would protect the United States from foreign silver, and it would then only require the purchase of but a small fraction more than the surplus not needed for the arts and trades, to make the demand exceed the supply, and advance the price of silver to the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold. My friend believes this would not work, and I contend that it will, or else supply and demand do not make prices. Which is right?"

If carried out strictly, it would put up the price of silver in the United States, but nowhere else. Hence there would be no use in doing it, for it would not help the situation. Can not you see that the trouble is with the rest of the silver the world over, and not alone in the United States? Your remedy would be no remedy at all. It would bring us to the silver standard eventually, and quicker than we are now going, that is all.

**The Silver Dollar.**

C. E. J., Osceola, Neb., wants to know if there ever was a time in the United States "when silver was above par with gold?" Probably what is meant is, whether the silver dollar was ever worth more than the gold dollar. Yes. The coinage law of 1834 changed the ratio from 1 to 15 to 1 to 16. By this, there was a little more than a gold dollar's worth of silver in a silver dollar. The market ratio was 1 to 15.7, while the coinage ratio was 1 to 16. Hence our silver went abroad as bullion. There were very few silver dollars coined, as you know. To stop the outflow of halves, quarters, dimes and half-dimes, in 1853 the coinage law was amended and those coins were made lighter—that is the half dollar did not contain half the silver of a dollar, and so on. These facts enable us to see the enormous decline in the value of silver.

**The Normans.**

E. W., Ira, Iowa, asks for a short history of the Norman people.

"Normans" and "Northmen" are names usually given the former especially to the ancient inhabitants of Scandinavia, or Denmark, Norway and Sweden. From the year 787 A. D. the Danes made incursions along the English coast. In 851 they wintered in England, and in the reign of Ethelred, a footing was established, and they ruled England for more than 30 years. As early as 852 the Normans had a king in Dublin. They were called Varangians, or Sea rovers, by the Russians, and for many years were the terror of the Northern seas, and virtual lords of all that portion of Europe.

**Greeley in 1872.**

A. E. G., Somerville, Ind., asks: "Was Horace Greeley nominated for President by Republicans? and was his nomination endorsed by Democrats? If so, then who did the Republicans nominate?"

Horace Greeley was nominated in 1872 by liberal Republicans, a wing of the Republican party, which seceded because they did not like Grant's administration of affairs. They were led by Carl Schurz and others of his stripe. The nomination was indorsed by the Democrats, who placed no regular ticket in the field. President Grant was renominated by Republicans and triumphantly elected.

**It Won't Work.**

H. M. H., Lock Haven, Pa., asks: "Would it be possible for a person to exchange silver dollars for greenbacks or treasury notes, then get gold for these, and take this gold to Mexico or Canada and buy up United States silver dollars at a profit?"

There are no American silver dollars in Canada. Our Northern neighbors won't take them. There are very few in Mexico—only along the Texan border; and you could not get enough to make the trip pay.

**Distinguishing Diamonds.**

C. Z., Cameron, Mo.:

E. A. R., Marne, Iowa, asks "how to test a rough diamond, so as to distinguish it from other crystals."

The diamond crystallizes in octohedral form—that is, the crystal has eight sides. The faces of the crystals are often convex, and the edges curved. Quartz crystals are six-sided, ending in a six-sided pyramid. If this does not help you, take the stone you desire to test to a mineralogist.

**Midway "Plaisance."**

N. B., Fremont, Ind., asks the proper pronunciation of "Plaisance." It is a French word, and pronounced "Playzahnce;" the "a" in the second syllable has the sound of a in "father;" accented on the second. It is the French form of the old English word "Pleasance" or "Pleasaunce," meaning a pleasure-ground. Midway Plaisance is a part of the park system of Chicago, forming a connection between Jackson and Washington parks.

**First Lake Steamer.**

R. W. T., Toledo, O.: The first steamboat on Lake Erie was the "Walk-in-the-Water," launched near Black Rock, N. Y., in 1818. She was 342 tons burden, and had a low-pressure engine. Capt. Job Fish, her first commander, made her first trip to Detroit, arriving there August 22, 1818. She made several trips to Mackinac. In a gale, on the night of November 1, 1821, she was lost in Buffalo Bay, with the loss of no life, however.

**Profits of the World's Fair.**

C. S., Cuba, Ill., desires to know who will get the profits of the World's Fair. There will be no profit. The probabilities are that the Fair will not pay all its expenses. Should there be any surplus, however, it will go to the Columbian Exposition company, a corporation chartered under the laws of Illinois, which erected the buildings, and has charge of the Fair.

T. J. C., Oronogo, Mo., wants to know whether a soldier can locate a claim on the Strip through an agent. Better write direct to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and inquire. We are not sure how the matter stands.

J. R. S., Seligman, Mo.: See answer above.

**Silver Coins of 1892.**

J. A. C., College View, Neb., asks whether there is any premium on the silver half and quarter dollars of 1892? There is none. The foolish story seems to have been started that these issues were to be called in by the government, as we have had many inquiries about it. Nothing of the sort is true.

**The Cherokee Strip.**

J. W. L., Knox City, Mo., desires to know something of the soil in the Cherokee Strip, whether there is any timber, and any other information concerning it. Will some reader who knows the facts send them to The Blade for publication?

**Minor Mentions.**

R. J. P. Foster, Ga.: Your question has been handed to the editor of the Household, who will attend to it in order.

R. E. ●, Clintwood, Va.: Write to the University of Virginia and enclose a stamp for reply.

G. H. R., Lenox, W. Va.: We are sorry, but we have not a description of Garfield's coffin, nor do we know who made it.

L. P. G., Peru, Ark.: Your query has been handed to the editor of the Farmstead. Look in that column for an answer.

J. B., Phillipsburg, Pa.: There is no explosive which makes no noise when it explodes. The new "smokeless powder" does not make as much noise as does gunpowder, and makes very little smoke.

N. J. B., Rossville, Kan.: We are under the impression that an American is buried in Westminster Abbey, but we can not tell his name. If any Blade reader knows we would be pleased to hear from them.

S. A. B., Fontana, Kan.: The attendance at the World's Fair for the month of June was 2,675,137, or 89,170 per day. This is computed from the only figures available at this time.

J. R. W., Marysville, Tenn.: We shall publish the total gate receipts at the World's Fair when it is over, not before. There is no way to get the daily gate receipts except from the officials of the Fair.

C. L. C., Inverne, Minn.: If the state of Minnesota recognizes July 4th as a holiday, you ought not to lose your time, and undoubtedly can collect pay for that day.

C. B., Indianola, Neb.: We know nothing of the firm, and to find out would have to get a commercial agency to obtain the information, and pay for it. Hence you see why we refuse to refer parties down to say anything about the reliability of firms.

M. F. M., Fondulac, Wis.: To make artificial maple sugar, take light brown sugar and the proper proportion of water. Stir up and boil, and add the proper quantity of extract of vanilla. You can ascertain the proper quantity by experimenting.

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COME TO THE RESCUE.

As surely as any known effect follows a cause, just so surely will disease of the kidneys succeed their inactivity, if that inaction be not promptly remedied. Come to the rescue with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which gives a healthful impulse to the action of both the kidneys and the bladder, without exciting them, like an unmedicated stimulant. Rendered active by this genial diuretic and tonic, they perform their functions thoroughly and regularly, removing from the system impurities which beget rheumatism, dropsy, gravel, Bright's disease, diabetes and catarrh of the bladder. The contraction of either one of these formidable maladies is the penalty exacted by nature for indifference to that plain warning—sluggish action of the kidneys. When this exists, not a moment should be lost in the use of the remedy indicated. Bear in mind that the Bitters will relieve with equal promptitude disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels and nervous system, and cure or prevent malarial complaints.


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**A RELIGIOUS SIGN PAINTER.**

**Some Curious Combinations on Fences and Dead Walls.**

The town of Attleboro is in a state of excitement relative to the action of some crank who is painting on the fences and curbstones of the streets sentences which tend to startle the nervous, says the Boston Herald. North Main street and the streets on the boulevard have been decorated with such questions as these: "Are you ready for the bridegroom?" "Do you want to flee from the wrath to come?" "Are you ready for Jesus?" "Now repent, fear God."

These sentences are done in black paint, and the letters are two or more inches in length. The owners of the fences which have been so decorated entered a complaint to the town authorities. The selectmen voted to employ an officer to ferret out the painter and bring him before the court.

On the other hand, some of the church people say that the one who paints the religious warnings on the fences has as much right to do so as the patent medicine men have to advertise in a similar manner their pills and bitters. One of the clothing houses in Boston had stenciled on a fence in town, "Do you wear pants?" and following this the religious painter had put the words, "You had better repent."

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**National Bank Circulation.**

Since 1890 to the present date the deposits of United States bonds by national banks to secure their circulation have materially increased, as shown by the following figures given out by the comptroller of currency:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1890—From March 1 to July 15, inclusive, increase | $2,335,230 |
| 1891—From March 1 to July 15, inclusive, increase | 3,531,700 |
| 1892—From March 1 to July 15, inclusive, increase | 3,855,500 |
| 1893—From March 1 to July 15, inclusive, increase | 8,145,100 |
| For the calendar years: | |
| 1890—From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, increase | 2,339,250 |
| 1891—From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, increase | 16,635,300 |
| 1892—From Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, inclusive, increase | 11,041,050 |
| 1893—From Jan. 1 to July 15, inclusive, increase | 11,004,150 |

The comptroller regards it as a notable feature of the increase registered this year that if the present ratio is maintained until Dec. 31, it will mean something like $20,000,000 added to the circulating medium of the country.

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**Welsh Rarebit.**

Mr. Sparrowgrass—"Walter, what is this?"

Waiter—"Welsh rarebit, sah; w'at yo' asked fo'."

Mr. Sparrowgrass—"Well, I'll be dinged if I don't believe you raised your rabbits entirely on cheese."—Quips.


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**WHAT ONE ACRE WILL YIELD.**

**The Limit Probably Reached by Land in New York's First Ward.**

An acre of land is 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. It is the ordinary measure of ground among farmers and surveyors, but the earning capacity of acres varies considerably. About the simplest use, involving the least skill and labor, to which an acre of land may be put is to the growing of trees upon it. This requires no capital, but patience, and yields, on the average, $2.25 per acre a year. Then there are the fruits of husbandry and farming, gained through toil and cultivation, and greatest of course in the rolling prairies or virgin lowlands of the West and Northwest, says the New York Sun. But taking farming lands nearer home in New York State, these are found to be the net returns per acre: Rye, $8.50; oats, $11; wheat, $15; barley, $17; corn, $18; peas, $67; sweet potatoes, $75; spinach, $80 watermelons, $81; grapes, $122; currants, $120; cabbage, $133; beets, $150; peaches, $150 strawberries, $150; tomatoes, $165; muskmelons, $158; asparagus, $183, and celery, $214. The adaptability of the land for such products varies, and the value of an acre corresponds with such variance. The perishable crops are subject to great damage, and require usually more cultivation and greater care.

Taking ten feet as the average width of a railroad bed, 4,356 feet of track would comprise, stretched out in a straight line, an acre of land. This is more than four-fifths of a mile of railroad. The portion of the Pennsylvania road between New York and Philadelphia is generally acknowledged among railroad men to have the largest gross earnings of any in the world, with the two exceptions of the New York elevated and the London under ground. Just taking, as a figure for the purpose, the whole Pennsylvania system, it is found that the annual gross receipts amount to about $100,000,000 for the 2,500 miles of track operated. Of this total, $37,500,000 is net receipts. In other words this railroad system earns $15,000 a mile, net, or $12,500 an acre, and the latter figure may be given as the highest earning capacity of any acre of land given over to railroad transportation. This is a high figure. It is greater than the gains from either forestry or husbandry, but it shrinks into unimportance compared with the revenue yielded by an acre of New York city real estate.

The area of New York city, including the two wards beyond the Harlem River, is nearly 25,500 acres. That tranquil stream affairs, territorially, the town into two almost equal parts, there being 12,556 acres south and 12,317 acres north of it. The most valuable part of the city of New York is the First ward, lying south of Liberty street and Maiden lane, and covering 154 acres. The assessed value of its real estate is $89,000,000. When to this is added the value of land exempt from taxation, which is $26,000,000, and allowance is made for the difference between assessed and the actual values, it appears that the real estate of this territory is worth not less than $155,000,000, or at the rate of $1,000,000 an acre, which is probably larger than the value of any other piece of real estate in the United States. At five per cent, on the amount of capital represented, the annual revenue from real estate in the First ward of the city of New York is $50,000 a year per acre. That is the highest point, and these then are the figures: Forest land, $2.25 an acre; farming land, $20 to $150; railroad bed, $12,000; New York real estate, business section, $50,000.

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**IT WASN'T LOCKED AT ALL.**

**An Unpleasant Struggle With a Door Supposed to be Fastened.**

It was a bad quarter of an hour in a Warren avenue home, says the Chicago Post. Queenie, the 7-year-old pet of the household, went into the bath-room for her daily "tub." Suddenly infantile shrieks rang out in the quiet of hall and drawing-room and chamber.

"Papa! Papa! I can't turn the key; let me out!" the little voice coming from the bath-room said.

Papa heard the cry for aid and was at the bath-room door in a moment.

"What is it, Queenie, he asked.

"Oh, papa, I can't turn the key."

Papa was helpless. "Turn the key hard, Queenie," he said encouragingly.

"I can't turn it at all, papa," said the little one, who began to weep bitterly, in terror at the idea of being locked in. Everybody in the house was around the bath-room door by this time.

"Get me a ladder, somebody," said papa. A ladder was brought and papa climbed to the transom over the bath-room door. But it was too securely fastened and could not be moved. Then papa, descending from the ladder, threw his shoulder against the door again and again, but neither lock, panels nor hinges gave way beneath the blows.

"Throw the key out of the window into the yard, and I'll get it and open the door," shouted papa.

There was a fumbling inside at the door, a moment's quiet, and then Queenie shouted back: "I can't throw it out, papa; the screen is on the window."

"Raise the screen, Queenie."

Another moment of quiet within, and intense suppressed feeling outside the bath-room, and then the little voice within said: "I can't papa; it's too heavy."

"Break a hole through the screen and throw the key out, Queenie."

There was the sound of great effort and much exertion within, and then came the glad tidings: "I broke the screen with my scissors and threw out the key," from Queenie. Papa and all with him ran to the window in full view of the back yard and the bath-room window. Some peered down at the grassy lawn beneath, looking for the key, while others ran down stairs to get it. But it had not fallen to the ground. It had landed and remained on the window sill, just outside the screen through which Queenie's little fingers had weakly thrust it.

"Get it back, Queenie," said papa, who, followed by the tribe, had returned to the bath-room door.

"I can't," replied Queenie.

"Get the broom and from the back window knock the key off the window sill," suggested some one. But the broom handle was too short, and so was the portiere pole and the clothes pole. And Queenie was crying again.

"Run over to Madison street and bring a locksmith," said papa to one of the boys.

"Confound the door," he added, taking hold of the doorknob for the first time and giving it an angry twist. The bolt turned easily, and the door, which had not been locked at all, stood open, and what papa may have thought remained unsaid and will here remain unwritten.

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**WHEN WEARY AND LANGUID Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

When you are weary and languid with the heat of summer, and strive in vain to keep cool, and your temper also, the use of Horsford's Acid Phosphate will materially aid you.


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**HEAVY WOODS.**

**Some of Them Even Heavier Than Water or Iron.**

There are 413 species of trees found within the limits of the United States and territories, sixteen of which, when perfectly seasoned, will sink in water.

The heaviest of these is the black ironwood (Kondalia ferrea), found only in Southern Florida, which is more than 30 per cent heavier than water. Of the other fifteen, the best known are the lignum vitae (Guiacum sanctum) and the mangroves (Rhizophora mangle). Texas and New Mexico lands, full of queer, creeping, crawling, walking and inanimate things, are the home of an oak (Quercus grisea), which is about one and one-fourth times heavier than water, and which, when green, will sink almost as quickly as a bar of iron.

It grows only in mountain regions, and has been found westward as far as the Colorado desert, where it grows at an elevation of 10,000 feet.

# The Camp Fire.

THE GRAND ARMY BADGE.

What a tide of tender mem'ries
Brings this bronzed five-pointed star,
As it on my breast hangs pendant,
Honored badge of G. A. R.
How it tells of absent comrades,
Who, with tireless feet, have trod
By our sides through weary marching,
Sleeping 'neath the Southern sod.

Shattered limb, malaria poisoned,
Scurvied, starved in Southern hells;
Reason shaken, blinded, deafened,
Is the story our badge tells.
While thro' racking pains we're cheerful,
Gritting teeth, compressing lip,
Ne'er can we forget the fearful
Cost, to us, of comradeship.

Born amid the shock of battle,
Shot and shell and leaden hail,
And the musket's deadly rattle,
Where e'en stoutest hearts would quail.
There it was our glorious order,
Rising like a brilliant star
In the heaven's Southern border,
Formed the mystic G. A. R.

This it was that made us comrades;
Willing all we had to share
With a needy brother soldier,
And each others burdens bear.
Greater than all other nations
Honored emblems—nobler far!
Greatest of all decorations
Is that of our G. A. R.

Kindly then each other cherish,
Work together as of yore,
And let not the mem'ry perish
Of our comrades gone before.
For each day we're being mustered
With them in the camp above.
There, around our leaders clustered,
Soon to dwell in peace and love.
—J. M. Waterman.

**How the Calf Was Caught.**

Editor Camp Fire:—I bring in a pine knot to light up the flickering light. Just 30 years ago last April, I was in a little scrape, which no doubt caused no little ill-feeling at the time it occurred. I will relate the circumstances. We had been camped at Young's Point, La., which all living old soldiers remember well until the day we picked up what was known then as the canal, until the mud and water got too much for us. Small-pox got into the camps, as well as many other diseases, and if I mistake not, in April, 1863, we moved up the river a few miles to a place we called Camp Calvert. At any rate, there were at the place a cow and calf kept near our camp by some officer for the purpose of getting milk. In fact, I never knew whether she was kept for Gen. Grant or some of his staff officers, or some other general. One evening late the boss forager of our company, G. W. Shepherd, came to me and told me he wanted me to go along with him and Squire Roberson, all of the same company. There was a ring guard around the brigade and one out the guards were to let all soldiers inside the lines. The plan had been previously worked out with the guards. As we approached them they turned and walked off in opposite directions, giving us the chance in the approaching twilight to pass between them and out the lines.

We then had to climb a very high staked and ridered fence. As we climbed over I noticed Shepherd climbed up and rolled through under the rider or top rail. I wanted to know of him why he rolled through and he showed the ax he had run the handle down his pants leg and had a butcher knife also. He told me he was going to kill a calf, and placed me on picket between himself and Roberson and the regiment guard line, in case the calf bawled and made a noise which might attract the attention of the pickets, I should immediately let them know, so they could hide in the then darkness of the night.

Though his aim was too well directed to create any noise and the killing was soon over, I was then detailed to carry the ax and knife, and they took the dressed calf back to quarters. However, the trouble had only begun, as next morning the calf's hide laid there, minus the calf, and a general order was issued from headquarters to make a diligent search for the calf.

Though I always believe that Capt. B. R. Tredway knew nothing or suspected where the calf had gone, as he was officer of the day, and until 9 o'clock the next morning, as he notified the boys, especially the cooks of his regiment, to hide any fresh meat, if any of them had any; as soon as he secretly notified us we began digging holes under our bunks, and those who were cooking their meat for breakfast sank it in hastily our bunks under our bunks until after the

# TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1893.

Largest and Best Weekly Published, and Largest Circulation!

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK, 153,000


### JULY PREMIUMS.

By the time this issue reaches our readers, we shall have received about all of the clubs competing for the July premiums. In next week's issue of The Blade we shall announce the successful competitors and the awards will be immediately forwarded. We estimate that we received 30,000 new three-months' subscribers during June, and the same number during July. We believe this to be the greatest success ever made by any newspaper during the summer months of the year.

During the month of August, we shall continue to receive three-months' subscriptions, at the low price of June and July, and in another column we give the terms, which are still more favorable than our June and July offers.

The 31st day of August is the VERY LAST DAY of these terms, and after that date we shall not receive three-months' subscriptions at less than our old terms—30 cents for three months. Read the August premium announcement in another column.

### TO OUR NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

We wish to call the attention of our new short-time subscribers to several reasons why it is of advantage to be a subscriber to The Weekly Blade. We always have a number of offers (which are made ONLY to our subscribers), by which any one taking advantage of them saves more money than The Blade costs him.

One of these is our Watch offer, Waltham or Elgin movements, in either gold or silver cases, as you prefer, and at prices far below what you would have to pay at a store—and every watch as represented. Also good chains of various patterns. Read carefully our offers under the head, "Publisher's Desk," on fifth page of this issue.

Then there is The Blade Sewing Machine, of which there is a double-column advertisement on the fifth page. We have sold already several thousand of these, and not one has failed to give perfect satisfaction. Read the advertisement carefully.

Again, don't fail to peruse our offer for Chambers's Encyclopedia, on the seventh page of this issue. It is the most wonderful cheap offer ever made of a standard work of reference. The book is exactly what we say it is.

If you don't want any of these things, perhaps you want a nice set of spoons, or of forks, for your table. Read our offer for them in the "Publisher's Desk" column, on the fifth page. They are good and cheap.

We shall have some other offers to make in the fall, which will be just as advantageous to our subscribers. Remember, you can make money by being a regular subscriber to the old, reliable Toledo Blade!

### THE BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

Here is what our friends say of the excellence of the new Blade Sewing Machine:

Stillesville, Ind., July 12.—Publishers Blade:—I received one of your Blade Sewing Machines sometime about the middle of May, and as my wife was busy then, we did not give it a trial till after Decoration Day. I am not a very great hand to jump at conclusions, and therefore I thought I would wait till we had tested the machine thoroughly before writing to you. The machine came in good condition and we have now used it on various kinds of work, and so far as I can see, it answers all purposes of a $75 or $80 machine. It does its work well and neat and we haven't had a single hitch at any work tried yet. We have sewed on and hemmed the lightest flannels, and I sewed a piece of jeans four double, and also a piece of heavy Scotch goods for a coat four double, with the same thread and same tension as was used for sewing and hemming the flannels. In a word, the machine is satisfactory. Yours, WM. F. DYER.

Erwin, Tenn.—Publishers Blade:—Of the Blade Sewing Machine you sent me on the guess of the Presidential vote, I will say that experts who have used it pronounce it equal to any of the high-priced machines in the country. It runs light and noiseless. Respectfully, E. S. HULIN.

### OUR PICTURES.

Of the fourteen pictures announced in the Publisher's column, on the fifth page of this issue, some or all of them are in the hands of nearly all of our old subscribers; but we have now some 40,000 new subscribers, and we hereby call their attention to this list of fine pictures for brightening their homes. Each and all of them, if they order one of them at 25 cents, will doubtless purchase the entire set. Try one of them! Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."

Last year at this time the shoe factories down East were overwhelmed with orders. It was then a question how to get the goods manufactured fast enough. Now, after only five months of Democratic control, the times have changed so that the same factories are doing scarcely anything. Orders are scarce and light, and the shoe industry, like all others, feels the heavy hand of Democratic uncertainty and incapacity.

Last year Governor Boies declared in every speech he made that if Cleveland was elected, farmers would add 25 cents to every bushel of wheat. The farmers would like to hear from the governor.

The number of pensioners who are charged with "suspicion" and been dropped from the rolls is rapidly on the increase since Hoke Smith went on his campaign of religious addresses.

If the threat of a tariff for revenue only produces such a curtailment of manufacture and paralysis of business, what will the reality bring?

Governor Waite now knows the danger of an inexperienced person in throwing boomerangs.

### OUR SILVER DEBATE.

As will be seen by the announcement on the fifth page of this issue, The Blade has arranged for a discussion of the free silver question in its columns, to occupy five consecutive weeks, one paper being given each week. Three of the leading advocates of free coinage in Colorado will handle that side of the question; two prominent Ohio statesmen will reply. The debate will attract national attention, and bring into compact form all the arguments on both sides.

The friends of The Blade should see to it that the debate has the widest possible circulation. Read our short-time offer for August, elsewhere on this page, and send us shoals of subscribers. The debate alone will be worth the small sum asked for a three-months' subscription! Also, send us names of persons to whom we may send sample copies of The Blade.

### FACTS AS TO BEER.

One of the very many popular errors regarding intoxicants is that concerning the real nature of beer and other malt liquors. You will find many people who are ready to admit that whisky and other distilled liquors are harmful, but who believe that beer is nourishing—that it really is a food; that it exerts a beneficial effect upon the system, and that it may be used as a regular drink without harm. There are thousands of men who think it a virtue that they "don't touch whisky, but take a glass of beer when thirsty."

It is a well-known fact that beer-drinking is very popular. The amount consumed in the United States increases every year; so it becomes important that every one should know the true nature of beer—the "pure" article, made of barley and hops. It has been proved, time and again, that some brewers use such drugs as quassia, aloes and nux vomica for purposes of adulteration. These are poisons—but beer is poison also, and the only difference is that these drugs will kill quicker than will beer alone.

There is nutriment in beer—but how much? Prof. Liebig's researches proved that 23 barrels of beer contain as much real food as three pounds of meat or five pounds of bread! But the 23 barrels of beer, if bought over the counter at five cents a glass, would cost over $100. Is not that a high price to pay for meat and bread? What if your butcher should charge you $33 per pound for beefsteak? Then comes the advocate of beer and triumphantly points to the bloated, puffed bodies and faces of confirmed drunkards with the cry, "See how fat these men get on beer!" But it is not healthy fat. Beer fatness is of the nature of a disease, as any honest physician will tell you.

It matters not what excuses men may give for drinking beer, the real reason is that it produces a feeling of exhilaration, like that felt in the first stages of intoxication, when drank in moderate quantity. Guzzled in large amounts, it produces drunkenness, just as certainly as whisky. The only difference is, a man has to drink a greater bulk of beer to become intoxicated. Men drink beer for the alcohol it contains, and for no other real reason.

Now the alcohol in any liquor, any form of Rum, is the thing which causes all the mischief. The man who drinks beer in "moderation" who takes it as a beverage, but does not get wholly intoxicated, never going beyond the point of intoxication, is killing himself just as surely as the man who goes to bed howling drunk every night. He is doing it more slowly, that is all. The peril of alcohol is not alone in getting drunk. The moderate, steady drinking keeps alcohol in the system all the time, and alcohol is a poison. The London Lancet, the medical journal of highest authority in England, says:

> There is an appalling amount of tippling that does not distinctly intoxicate, but saturates the principal organs and destroys them more quickly than would an occasional debauch.

The use of beer as a beverage keeps up this saturation of the body with alcohol. The Scientific American, a few years ago, declared that beer is more dangerous than whisky; that the use of beer is found to produce a species of degeneration of all the organs; fatty deposits, diminished circulation, a condition of congestion and perversion of functional activities; and that local inflammation of both the liver and kidneys is constantly present. It is also true that the beer-drinker lays a heavier curse upon his unfortunate offspring than does even the whisky-drinker. One of the largest and best life insurance companies of the United States declares that the hereditary evils of beer-drinking exceed those proceeding from the use of ardent spirits, and directs inquiries to be made into the history of applicants for insurance, with a view to taking no risks on the lives of persons with this hereditary taint.

Hence, beer is not a food, but a dilute poison. It is worse than whisky, because intoxication does not follow unless a large quantity is drank, and men therefore fall into the habit of keeping themselves saturated with it. A correct knowledge of its true nature is sadly needed. Let the masses understand what it really is, and thousands who now believe in beer-drinking will be willing to have its manufacture and sale stopped by law; and thus aid the movement to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

The cost of a session of Congress is enormous. The pay of the members amounts to $1,800,000 a year, and $130,000 extra for traveling expenses. The assistants' salary list runs up to $730,000 a year, and this does not include the sergeant-at-arms's office and the postoffice, which, together, cost $43,000. The stenographic work on the Congressional Record costs $50,000, and the printing $150,000. Eulogies cost, last year, $46,462, and the printing of bills $75,000. There is no end to the expenditures, seemingly, and the longer the Congress is in session, the higher the expense.

It takes a bushel of wheat to buy a pound of coffee now. That's the Democracy of it. Two years ago a bushel of wheat would have purchased a pound of coffee and a shirt besides. That was the Republicanism of it.

"Confidence be gollyswashed," says Jones, of Nevada. Mr. Jones better look out or some one will gollyswash him with an unabridged dictionary.

The Western railroads have at last made a substantial reduction in World's Fair rates, and the attendance is swelling.

### FRANCE AND SIAM.

Siam's answer to the French ultimatum is "unsatisfactory" to France, and it is announced that the French minister will leave Bangkok, the Siamese capital. This act usually is the preliminary step to a declaration of war. Let us examine the French attitude, in order to determine the probabilities of her proceeding to hostilities.

There are two counts in the French grievance. The first is satisfaction and indemnity for Frenchmen who were killed or made prisoners in Siamese territory. This claim is defensible, must be recognized as proper by every nation, and no complications can arise from its proper enforcement. It is to be noted that Siam's reply to the French ultimatum makes proper apology, assents to the payment of indemnity, but very properly proposes a mixed commission to determine the amounts to be paid in each case.

The second demand of France is that Siam shall surrender to her a vast region comprising about 950,000 square miles, lying east of the Mekong river. France has territorial possessions in Tonquin, and her influence covers Annam and Cambodia. This is simply a land-grab. The demand has in it no element of justice or right. She claims the territory east of the Mekong as far north as the 23d degree of latitude. Siam agrees to evacuate east of the Mekong as far north as the 18th parallel, and to consent to the delimitation of the boundary between Siam and Cambodia. This does not suit France. She will be satisfied with nothing less than the entire territory demanded in her ultimatum.

But there are other powers which have interests in Farther India, which will have a voice in the matter. China is the suzerain of Siam, and the Siamese king pays annual tribute to her. It does not seem likely that China will allow France to take so large a slice of her dependency without protest; and she may even go to war to defend Siam against this attempted robbery.

Great Britain has a decided interest in the matter also. British subjects have valuable mining concessions in the territory in dispute, derived from the King of Siam, and Great Britain will certainly not allow their rights to be violated. There are diplomatic reasons, too, why she will wish to preserve Siam's territory intact. The latter is a "buffer" between the sphere of English influence in Burmah and that of French influence in Tonquin and Cochin China; and the point is conceded in European diplomacy that the maintaining of the territorial integrity of such states, forming a zone of neutrality between the dependencies of different European countries, is a proper subject for interference by the nations concerned.

The tone of the London press is angry and warlike, and the French government is given clearly to understand that her territorial demands can not be granted by Great Britain. Furthermore, Germany has ordered ships of war to the Gulf of Siam. So it looks as though France will have to fight, not little Siam alone, if she shall determine upon war, but China and England also. Hence we look to see her withdraw, with what grace she may, from her untenable position, and accept what Siam is willing to grant.

A giant standing in the highway, brandishing a club and threatening to brain any one who may dare to pass him, holds the same relative position to the passers-by that the Democratic party does toward the manufacturing industries of the United States. The Democrats, in their national platform of 1892, declared that any duty imposed for the protection of American industry is unconstitutional. They have promised to wipe from the statute-books all legislation that tends to protect the American manufacturer and the labor employed by him; therefore, the Democratic party stands to-day in the highway of American progress, like a big bully, swinging his free trade club, and threatening to demolish all the wise legislation of the Republican party, which has enabled this country, in thirty short years, to rise to the proud distinction of the leading manufacturing country in the world.

The latest reports from Honolulu are to the effect that the provisional government is considering whether to ask Great Britain to assume a protectorate over the island kingdom, as the present administration of the United States has so long delayed doing so. Of one thing we may be certain—Great Britain will promptly accept, if the request is made. But are we going to sit by tamely and allow that country to complete her hostile line of naval stations, fortifications and lines of quick communication, encircling the United States, without a protest?

The contention of the Colorado advocates of free coinage is that silver be restored to the position as a money metal which it occupied prior to 1873. The position just prior to 1873 was this: The bullion was worth about $1.32 an ounce in gold, and there was no silver coin in circulation. Will they please state, before going any further, how they expect to restore that condition of things?

Senator Jones, of Nevada, was in Wall street, yesterday, but declined to discuss the monetary situation further than to remark: "People say what we want is confidence. Confidence be gollyswashed; what the people want is money, money, money. That's what they want, and it's what I want, and silver is just as good money as any other. That's the whole story."—N. Y. Daily Investigator.

But silver, coined at the ratio of 16 to 1 of gold, is only a fraction over half as good as gold. That's the story of free silver.

Last year, when the much-hooted "Grandfather's hat" was in power, it was difficult to get freight cars for shipments. This year no one has any trouble in getting a thousand cars, if he wants them. Every railroad has hundreds of them idle on its sidetracks. Railroad men should vote the Republican ticket, if they want plenty of business.

People have hardly recovered from the fear of a revival of the hoop-skirt when we are threatened with its twin horror, white stockings. Princess May had a number of pairs in her wedding outfit, it is said, and an effort is to be made to start the fad.

Holman says there is a good chance in the coming Congress for new men to come to the front. If Holman will set the example of old men getting out to make such a chance, the country will be thankful.

Nero fiddled once in ancient days; now President Cleveland fishes.

### OPINIONS ON M'KINLEY.

A very valuable series of letters is that given in the last issue of the American Economist, in reply to a letter which the editor recently sent out to professional and business men, manufacturers and workingmen, all over the country, asking each recipient to state briefly the reasons why in his opinion, Governor McKinley should be re-elected in Ohio this fall. The first instalment of these answers is given in the current issue of that journal. They show that public sentiment demands the re-election of McKinley, in order to keep the Republican standard to the fore, and reveal a trend of public sentiment in regard to the issues that must be fought out in the national campaign of 1896. Hon. John Hay, once private secretary to Abraham Lincoln, and now quietly devoting himself to historical and other literary pursuits at his home in Cleveland, O., writes:

> A Republican victory in Ohio is imperatively demanded in the interest of sound finance and industrial prosperity. In this hour of confusion in money matters and dismay in our manufacturing interests, this state should stand like a rock in favor of honest money and protection to American industries. One year of the results of Mr. Cleveland's election should teach everybody but the unteachable.

Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, voices his sentiments thus:

> Because the Democratic party, if honest, having the power, will do what they promised to do—repeal all protective duties and give us free trade, for revenue only. With the Democratic promise of free wool our farmers are getting from thirteen to twenty cents for their clip, and there is no safety in paying more because Australian wool can be delivered in New York for fifteen cents—under free trade. All Michigan iron mines are closed, fearing free iron. All manufacturing is alarmed at the promised action of the Democratic party. The election of McKinley would be notice to them to go slow and be careful.

Another prominent Western man, Hon. Charles W. Johnson, Secretary of State of Minnesota, replies:

> Because the election of McKinley will be a reverse to the destructive announcements of the Democratic administration as to the tariff, and will give confidence to industrial and labor circles everywhere that manufactures are not to be wiped out and the wages of laboring men reduced to European levels. If there could be a guarantee to-day that there was to be no revolution of our tariff system confidence would be largely restored; it would do more to restore it than the repeal of a dozen Sherman acts.

A gentleman largely interested in the wool trade at Troy, New York—Mr. John Consalus—has this to say:

> Governor McKinley should be re-elected because during his public life he has proved that he is a safe, reliable, safe, patriotic and progressive statesman. Geo. Washington secured the independence of this country, which established our national Union. Abraham Lincoln protected and maintained the Union. The McKinley tariff established and secured our industrial independence.

One of the best, yet briefest replies, is that of President W. S. Paulson, of Western Iowa College, who declares that McKinley should be re-elected

> because of the moral worth, intelligence, integrity, ability, experience, honesty and loyalty of the man.

The whole series of letters is of the same tenor as those given above. They show that the eyes of the Republicans of the nation are upon their brethren of Ohio.

### OHIO WILL "REBUKE."

The Democratic state convention to nominate a governor of Ohio, is to meet in Cincinnati on August 9, two days after the opening of the special session of Congress. There is no mistake about it, McKinley and the culminating atrocity of class legislation which bears his name, must be rebuked. He must be knocked out. A Democrat, true to the Chicago platform, must succeed him as governor.—New York Sun.

Waiving the fact that no such Democrat can be found in the state of Ohio, and none who is willing to be made the scape-goat of the party's sins by accepting the gubernatorial nomination (except Bill Taylor), the Sun should understand that the people of Ohio intend, next November, to go into the "rebuking" business on a wholesale scale. But neither Governor McKinley nor the McKinley bill are to be the subjects of their rebuke.

They propose to rebuke the free trade liars who pictured the country as going pell-mell to the "demolition bow-wows" under protection. They say that the country is going there now under the paralysis of threatened free trade.

They propose to rebuke the Democratic orators who painted in seductive colors the plenitude of money that would appear under a change of administration. They note that millions of gold have gone out of the country, the reserve has been cut into, and money is scarce and high.

They propose to rebuke the liars who told them that wheat and wool and other agricultural products would be higher in price, and that the farmers would consequently wax fat with wealth. Wool is at the lowest point known, and wheat ditto.

Oh, yes, Mr. Sun, the Ohio voters are going to "rebuke;" and the Democratic party party will consequently get that "rebuke," and get it where the bottle got the cork. The "rebuke" will be in the shape of about 50,000 plurality for William McKinley!

The financial stringency of the past few weeks has fortunately affected the farmers of the United States but slightly. The cases wherein individual farmers have been embarrassed have generally been those in which agriculture was mixed up with speculation. The Ohio State Journal says that in Central Ohio the bankers have loaned farmers less money within the last two years than ever before in the same length of time, and that they are not using one dollar of borrowed money where they used ten a few years ago. "As a body," says the Journal, "they are financially healthy and strong, beyond the compass of the petty whirlwind which is agitating the moneyed interests handled by the capitalists," and it deduces from this the conclusion that there is no real fear of a financial panic. Its logic is sound.

Harper's Weekly tearfully abandons hope of Maxwell—he of has headsman's axe—as a civil service reformer. It says he is just as bad as was Clarkson four years ago, and that though he has to go slower, in order to keep up the pretense of civil service reform which the administration still adheres to, he will change every fourth-class postmaster in the country long before the end of Cleveland's term.

Bradstreet's adheres to its estimate that the wheat crop of the United States this year will be about 450 million bushels, of which 159 millions will be available for export. Other authorities put the figures 50 million bushels lower. Time will tell who is right.

Judging from the intensely patronizing tone of Comptroller Eckels's telegram to the Denver bankers, that young man must be suffering from an extremely severe attack of megalocephalus—Anglice, "big-head."

What if Congress should pass a resolution asking Cleveland by what authority he sent "Paramount" Blount to Honolulu?

### IS GOLD DEARER?

It is a favorite plea of the silver monometallists, and others who favor so-called "cheap money," that gold has appreciated, instead of silver declining in value. Their argument is that commodities are only cheaper when measured in gold; that they and silver have remained really at about the same price, while gold has risen in value, and therefore it takes less gold to buy commodities than it formerly did. A great many people accept this statement hastily, from the fact that the prices of many commodities are cheaper now than they were fifty years ago. There is a good deal of confusion in the popular mind, from not investigating the matter fully, and determining whether the statement is carried out with regard to all commodities.

Adam Smith, in his great text-book on political economy—the "Wealth of Nations"—refers the ultimate value of all commodities to the labor standard. He says:

> Equal quantities of labor, at all times and places, may be said to be of equal value to the laborer. In his ordinary state of health, strength and spirits, in the ordinary degree of his skill and dexterity, he must always lay down the same portion of his ease, his liberty and his happiness. The price which he pays must always be the same, whatever may be the quantity of goods which he receives in return for it. Of these, indeed, it may sometimes purchase a greater and sometimes a lesser quantity, but it is their value which varies, not that of the labor which purchases them.
>
> Labor alone, therefore, never varying in its own value, is alone the ultimate and real standard by which the value of all commodities can at all times and places be estimated and compared. It is their real price; money is their nominal price only.

Now, it is clear that if gold has become relatively dearer within the past half-century, then a certain amount of labor will be paid now with less gold than it was fifty years ago. Or, to state the same fact in different form, if gold has become dearer, then a fixed sum will buy more labor than the same sum would at that time. And we may also measure the prices of commodities—farm products, manufactured articles, etc.—in labor; and, if as is asserted, commodities have not changed in actual value, a certain amount of labor will buy no more and no less of them than it then did.

The Treasury department has an official report on this topic. Experts have made a painstaking investigation of prices for the last fifty years, and the results thereof enable us to establish the incorrectness of the proposition of the free silver men. Here are some facts:

A fixed amount of labor earned $87.70 in gold in 1840; it earned $100 in gold in 1860; and it earned $160.70 in gold in the year 1891.

This shows that gold is to-day 37 per cent cheaper than it was in 1860, and 45 per cent cheaper than it was in 1840, measured by a fixed amount of labor. Have the laboring men been "ground down under the heel of the money power, by the appreciation of gold," as has been wildly claimed? By no means; in fact, quite the reverse.

As to the value of commodities, measured by the labor standard, this report shows the position of the "cheap money" men, that they have not decreased in absolute value, "but only because gold has appreciated," to be equally false. It shows the gold prices of 223 of the most important articles of daily use to have declined 7.8 per cent from 1860 to 1891; while the decline, measured in terms of labor, is very much greater. In point of fact, there should be no discussion of the fact of their decline in absolute value, because every one knows that the use of machinery to produce them and the great cheapening of the means of transportation, have rendered it possible to produce them cheaper. Now, to compare the decline in the prices of commodities since 1860 with the decline in silver. As stated above, they have declined 7.8 per cent since that year, while silver has declined over 46 per cent. So this refutes the assertion that their prices and that of silver have remained relatively the same. Hence it is clear that gold has not appreciated in value; and, furthermore, it follows that there is enough of it for the purposes of business.

The June fire loss in the United States and Canada reached the alarming total of $26,344,950. This is nearly twice the total June loss for 1891 and 1892. The fire loss for the first six months of this year was $85,982,600, which is $20,000,000 larger than the loss for the same months last year. This is a wilful, wicked waste of wealth. Every dollar is absolutely lost. What a howl would go up if the United States government were to waste $170,000,000 per year out of the Treasury! Yet that sum will be wasted this year in fire losses; and it will be a tax on every man who is insured. The rate of insurance must be higher as losses increase.

Nothing will do so much to inspire confidence in the business world as an overwhelming majority for McKinley, the champion of American industries and American labor, at the Ohio election this fall. Let every Republican now take his place in the ranks, and march forward to a great victory. A majority of 50,000 for McKinley will brace up the back of commerce more than all the tinkering of a Democratic Congress, ruled, as it will be, by the spirit of the South.

Some Democrats say the cause of these stringent times is due to the World's Fair; others say it is the Sherman silver law; but the main and real cause is found in the threatening and uncertain attitude that the Democratic party holds toward the manufacturing and agricultural industries of the country. Try as hard as they may, they can not cover up the fact, nor further deceive the people.

Here's a fact that we ask our free silver friends to explain: The Mexican dollar contains 1.6 per cent more silver than our dollar, yet it won't buy anything like 100 cents' worth of goods. It has not gold behind it, as has our standard dollar. Will they tell us why it won't buy its face value in goods?

It is quite true that France has more silver in circulation than we; but she holds it firmly to a parity with gold by restricting the coinage. For years she, as have the other nations of the Latin Union, has refused to add one single franc to her silver coinage.

Just two hundred and sixty-three years ago this month, the first house was built in Boston—the first spoke of the Hub. Two years later, or in 1632, the first church was erected near the present corner of State and Devonshire streets. It was a mud walls and thatched roof edifice.

About the deadest issues on earth are the dead issues of the Democratic platform last fall.

### THE ROMAN CHURCH IN AMERICA.

We find there are still some good people who believe in the absurd story that Pope Leo, some months ago, issued a secret bull, which has been circulated among the Roman Catholics of the United States, commanding each of them, on a designated day in August of this year, to kill one Protestant, in order that the Papacy may gobble up the entire country. Of course, no such bull was issued, nor does Pope Leo dream that such an order would be obeyed. The more intelligent classes of the Roman Catholics in America are as patriotic as any other class of citizens; and while they obey Rome in spiritual things, they draw the line there, and in things temporal exercise the freedom of all American citizens.

We have no fear that the Papacy will ever control the United States, or triumph over human liberty—either here or in any other country. The Catholics of this country are not over one-seventh or one-sixth of the population, counting all—men, women and children—who have been baptized in that church, whether they now consider themselves members of it or not; nor are their numbers increasing more rapidly than are the non-Catholics.

Furthermore, every student of history knows that the power of the Roman church over temporal matters has been enormously curtailed within the past century, even in Catholic countries. France, within that time, has obligatory civil marriage and secular education, and during her revolution confiscated the church property throughout the republic. Italy, by force of arms, took Rome itself, made it her capital, and put an end forever to the Popedom as a temporal power. Austria has in many ways limited the church's power; and in all progressive countries of Europe the tendency of legislation has been to destroy the claim that there can be two allegiances in political matters—one to the state and one to Rome.

The fact is, Pope Leo sees that the sheet-iron thunders of the Vatican no longer terrify either nations or their rulers. He is abandoning the old Middle Ages pretensions of the Papacy, and wisely trying to bring the Roman church into touch with modern progress. He is trying to conciliate the republican ideas of the masses, instead of bolstering up the "divine right" of kings. He sent Satolli to the United States, not to back up the bigotry of certain prelates of the church, but to bring if under control. Leo is wise enough to see that Catholicism is doomed in the United States unless it ceases to antagonize American public sentiment; and Satolli was sent to bring over-zealous bishops and archbishops, and bigoted foreign-born priests, into harmony with his ideas.

Hence we see Satolli prohibiting priests or prelates from disciplining Catholics who prefer to patronize the public schools rather than the parochial ones. The priests who refused the sacrament and the last offices of the church to such, have had to withdraw from that position. Those who were urging a division of the school funds have suddenly been silenced. So far as Pope Leo and his allegate are concerned, the Catholic church is to be brought into harmony with American institutions, instead of opposing their progress.

As a result of the deliberations of the Pan-American Congress, held in Washington a couple of years ago, the Congress of the United States authorized the surveying of the route for an intercontinental railroad to connect the railway systems of North and South America. Owing to the remoteness of the line from the ordinary news channels, but little has been said concerning the survey; but it is now announced that the field work is practically completed. The line will be some 4,000 miles long, and the engineers report that so much of it runs through tracts of country whose natural resources are so great that the financial success of the road is practically assured. But the line is a long way from the point of actual construction yet. It will require enormous sums of money, and capitalists must be convinced of an adequate return for their investment before they will put a dollar into it.

How is this for Democratic consistency? In the fall of 1890, Campbell and his associates advocated free silver, as laid down in their state platform. They wanted to repeal the silver bill then because it was not free enough, while now they want to repeal it because it coins too much silver, and is too free. It goes to show about how much consistency and ability there is among the Democratic statesmen. It's not a question of what is best for the nation with them, but merely how to get into office and get the spoils.

The total new railway track laid in the first six months of this year was only 1,014 miles. The time for speculative railroad building appears to have passed, and now construction is limited to actual necessities. There was a period when capital could be obtained for a railroad, no matter how slight might be its chance for becoming a paying property, but heavy losses have taught the people caution. Hereafter railroads will be built only where there is a fair chance of their becoming dividend-paying investments.

The future of Colorado don't seem to depend entirely on silver mining, as the men of the Waite stamp claim. Senator Wolcott's brother declares that, even were every silver mine closed, "there are other resources in our state that would employ every citizen within her borders and a million people besides." The strikers have bluffed a little too much, and disgusted the sensible Colorado people.

A New Jersey man who recently failed for $600,000, with $700,000 assets, in explaining how it happened, acknowledged that he had not been satisfied with enough but desired to cover all the ground there was. A great many recent failures are to be explained in that way. Men are too ready to take a gambler's risk.

The interjection of "gollyswashed" into the English language by Senator Jones, of Nevada, shows that he is in favor of the free coinage of words as well as of silver.

News comes that a cyclone broke up one of Sam Jones's meetings in Georgia. Most people have hitherto believed him a match for any wind that blows.

The book men in London complain that trade is dull because the newspapers print so much reading matter. Well, what's a newspaper for, anyway?


### A LIBERAL AUGUST OFFER.

**Here is a Chance for Anybody and Everybody to Get a Book.**

Now that our premium offer for June and July three months' subscriptions have expired, we have concluded to extend our low price rate one month more. Instead of offering premiums for the thirty-three largest clubs, as we did during June and July, we shall, during August, give a premium to EVERYBODY who sends a club of ten or more three months' subscribers.

We therefore offer the Weekly Blade THREE MONTHS FOR TEN CENTS to anybody and everybody; one name at a time, or several names at a time, provided the order reaches us (or, at least, is mailed to us) during August, 1893. After September 1 all special short time terms for The Blade will cease, and our old standing terms of three months 30 cents, will prevail. We allow no premium, commission or discount on the above ten cent offer, nor will we accept a term longer than three months on that basis.

We will welcome and fill all orders for one or more names at a time at ten cents each, but cannot afford to pay a reward for any number less than a club of ten names.

To every one who sends us a club of ten names or more, at one time, we will mail free a copy of the book, "Nasby in Exile." Or, those who have a copy of "Exile" and don't want another, may select one of the following paper-covered books instead: "Reveries of a Bachelor," "Lays of Ancient Rome," "The Coming Race," "Dream Life," "The Scarlet Letter," "Vicar of Wakefield," "Twice Told Tales," "Cranford" and "Frankenstein." Name your choice when you send your club. "Exile" will be sent where no other choice is named. If you want more than one book, make your club 20, 30, 40, or any multiple of ten. Each ten names will get a book, if desired. Retail price of "Exile," $1; the paper covers, 25 cents. This is the last cance to get a copy of "Nasby in Exile." We estimate that we have only enough on hand to take care of the August demand, and we shall print no more of them.

This proposition eclipses all our former offers, and no other newspaper can approach The Blade in liberality. We shall be prepared to take care of over 30,000 new names during August. Do not send postage stamps if you can obtain other funds. Do not send checks on country banks. Remit by postal note, money order, express order, draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by registered letter.

Address plainly, "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio."


### OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

The bureau of Statistics of the Treasury department has just issued the official statement of the foreign trade of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, and it is unusually interesting to the general public. The total exports of merchandise, coin and bullion reached an aggregate value of $866,841,310, and the imports a total of $685,443,761. There is thus shown an excess of exports of $11,397,549 over imports, compared with an excess of exports of $216,227,032 in the fiscal year to June 30, 1892.

The merchandise exports, owing to the large fall in prices more than to the decline in volume, were the smallest since 1889, having amounted to only $847,423,127. On the other hand, the imports were larger than in any previous year, because of the rush of goods from the other side owing to fears of this country coming to a silver basis, and also to apprehension that the present Administration might succeed in making a reduction in the tariff on raw materials. The total value of the imports of merchandise for the year was $941,076,128.

The next matter of interest is the gold movement for the year. Naturally, under the conditions stated above, the export movement was large, a fact known to every one. The total amount sent out during the year was $108,680,844, while the imports were very small—only $21,174,581. The outflow of the yellow metal began in June of last year, over seventeen millions going out during that month; in July, ten and three-quarter millions went out; in August over six millions; in September less than four millions; in October less than a half million; in November a little over a million; in December nearly thirteen millions; in January twelve and a half millions; in February fourteen and a quarter millions; in March a trifle over eight millions; in April, the month of the greatest drain, over nineteen millions, and from this high water mark there was a fall to only two and almost three-quarter millions in June. The export movement has now entirely ceased, a return movement is now expected, and some small imports have already been made. As soon as the export movement of breadstuffs and cotton is fairly under way, gold will probably come here in large amounts. The selling of American securities by foreign holders has delayed the return movement of gold, as The Blade readers know.

The silver exports for the year just closed were the largest on record, amounting to $40,737,319, while the imports reached a total of $23,193,252. It will be seen from the above synopsis that while the merchandise imports for the year exceeded the exports by $92,652,981, this was more than covered by net exports of $87,506,463 of gold and $17,544,067 of silver. Of course the movement of securities can not be traced, but enough is known to confirm the belief that the return movement has been very large, particularly in the early part of 1893, and therefore the balance of trade must still be largely against the United States.

The rumor that Altgeld is to resign as governor of Illinois to edit an anarchist paper, is not yet verified.

"Yes, Siam in Samoa trouble," remarked Mr. Gladstone, as he walked on the quay the other morning.

A dollar in circulation will pay more debts than if hoarded in a bank vault.

### THE WORLD OF INDUSTRY

Canada needs farm hands.
Rochester druggists must license.
Our census employes 2,000 women.
St. Louis held a box nailing match.
England has 1,500,000 union men.
In Asia women are yoked with oxen.
Michigan has an anti-Pinkerton law.
Waterville (Me.) textile strikers lost.
French railroads have women gatemen.
Traverse City hired girls have organized.
A $2,000,000 laundry trust is proposed.
Fall river spinners will hold a clambake.
Uncle Sam employs 6,000 postmistresses.
Portland, Me., wants horse shoers licensed.
Reading stores close on Friday afternoon.
Master plumbers will next meet in Detroit.
Seattle's labor convention indorsed single tax.
Buffalo letter carriers demand weekly pay day.
Wheeling clerks want Thursday half-holiday.
Boston has 1,000 non-union female compositors.
New York has a Hebrew Typographical union.
Henry George is talking single tax in Kansas.
Wednesday is half-holiday for Toronto grocers.
The cigarmakers' election of officers cost $20,000.
Eighteen states have a ten-hour law for children.
Fall River textile operatives protest against over-time.
Detroit horseshoers won nine hours at ten hours' pay.
The closing of 'Frisco dives has thrown 1,500 women on the labor market.
Municipal unskilled laborers in St. Etienne, France, get fifty-three cents a day.
Washington (D. C.) employers have offered to arbitrate the stone cutters' strike.
Indianapolis reports a greater number of unemployed than existed since 1876.
Hot Springs, Mo., saloon keepers kick against paying a license for faro and roulette.
The dues in Carpenters' Union No. 513 have been increased to seventy-five cents per month.
Bottle blowing by machinery at Woodbury is attracting widespread attention from the trade.
Patchogue (L. I.) lace weavers have struck for the reinstatement of leaders of union men exclusively.
German Brewers have been requested to steer clear of he United States in searching for employment.
Derbyshire miners were refused aid by the Poor Board because the union has $150,000 in treasury.
The General Union of Carpenters has 1,218 members in England and was organized over sixty years ago.
"Scabs that enter here leave hope behind," is a sign on an Indianapolis concern where a strike is in progress.
A National Executive Labor Committee is proposed, in which the K. of L. Federation and Farmer's Alliance will be represented.
Boys under 16 cannot work over eight hours in French mines, and those over this age must not be employed more than fifty-hours per week.
In Bohemia 8,000 miners have struck for the scale prevailing in 1889. Three of the leaders have been imprisoned for inciting the strike without the men giving notice to employers.
The San Francisco Board of Education has raised a tempest by allowing Japanese children to attend the public schools. The Chinese in attendance number 100 pupils and there are forty Japanese.

### PERSONS AND THINGS.

"Beau windows" they call them in New Orleans, according to the Picayune.

The Boston S. P. C. T. A. has bought a camera to photograph tight check reins and such like.

Prince George has written to Lady Derby at Ottawa that a Canadian-made sleigh would be most acceptable as a wedding gift.

Young Mr. Crosswhite, who is also a mean white, evidently, has been arrested for malicious mischief in one Kansas county and assault in another.

Michael de Bornoff, the Russian walkist who perambulated the many streets and lanes from St. Petersburg to Paris, is coming to this country to try miles.

The Denver newspaper advertising agents joined recently in entertaining the advertising houses and men of the city. The agents have an association for mutual benefit.

The Capital, a new weekly newspaper, published by a company of which Marshall Cushing is president and Charles T. Grandy treasurer, has made its appearance in Washington.

Prince Ferdinand, of Bulgaria, is not likely to set the Tiber or the Thames on fire if, as it is said, his chief claim to fame lies in a mania for collecting fine dressing gowns.

It is related of the late Bishop Phillips Brooks that when in England he was requested to preach before the queen, and was joyously asked if he felt afraid to do so. He replied: "No, I have preached before my mother."

The gunboat Machias, when submitted for trial, was more nearly complete in every detail than any ship that has been tried in recent years. She will probably be put in commission this week, and will soon be sent to China.

J. W. Mackay, jr., the son of "Bonanza" Mackay, is spoken of as "a quiet-looking young man, irreproachable in his attire, suave in manner, and able to enjoy all the good things of life money can procure for those who know how to live."

An extraord

# Publishers' Desk.

### NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

**It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.**

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers to The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons, and forks, made of a composition known as nickel silver. This is an alloy of nickel and other metals, which it is very difficult to tell from real silver, as it has the same color, and is susceptible of a high polish. This alloy is "inferior in beauty only to silver itself," the encyclopedia says. The metal is too hard to stamp with a pattern, and hence this tableware is made in the smooth-tipped pattern; but it can easily be engraved.

This table ware so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived, and not only all the first-class hotels but many private families are discarding plated ware and substituting this. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are no thicker than solid silver; the smooth pattern requires absolute perfection in the casting, which is not necessary where the stamp will hide the minute pinholes. But there is such a saving on postage that it costs no more than the heaviest stamped patterns of the German silver spoons. When properly engraved with monogram or initial it would delude the elect lady.

The advantage of solid metal tableware lies in the fact that it can be used constantly everywhere, and in the roughest manner, scoured with sand or polished with chalk, and there is nothing to wear off or wear out.

To the housewife who must watch her plated-ware carefully, who worries over servants' rough treatment, and who looks daily with anxiety to see if it is wearing off, to have "silver" that can be thrown into the sink or into the dish pans, washed with dishes or pots and kettles and polished with Sapolio or soap is to be relieved of a large load of anxiety and a lot of work.

**Prices.**

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 dozen teaspoons | $1.25 |
| 1-2 dozen teaspoons | .80 |
| 1 dozen tablespoons or forks | 2.35 |
| 1-2 dozen tablespoons or forks | 1.35 |
| 1 dozen desert spoons or forks | 2.00 |
| 1-2 dozen dessert spoons or forks | 1.15 |

These are made only in the one pattern. They are not sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers, which are based upon the price of 1,000 gross. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

### WANT A WATCH?

**Then Here is Your Golden Opportunity.**

Do you want a watch? If you do, you want a good one. In these days of excellent watches you cannot afford to carry a poor one. The Elgin and Waltham watches represent the perfection of mechanical skill and artistic beauty. They are recognized the world over as the finest timepieces that have yet been devised. These are the watches that we offer to you. And we offer them at prices that will please you if you know what you want to pay for such a watch, and will please you still more if you will compare them with the exorbitant prices that are asked for watches of not half the intrinsic value. A Waltham or an Elgin watch is the same the world over.

When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if at the end of three days he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. No watches can be sent C. O. D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers may not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

Below will be found descriptions and prices of a few Waltham and Elgin watches from the many styles made at these factories, which represent the greatest value for the money:

**Offer No. 1—The Toledo Blade Special.**

GOLD WATCH, MEN'S SIZE, $16.75.

The watch and case-makers of the United States have for many years been trying to produce a watch that would be exactly like a $100 solid gold watch in everything except the expense. At last this has been accomplished, and the result is the most beautiful watch ever made. This watch is for people who wish to carry a "this model" watch. We mean that it does not take up much room in the pocket, the case being of the regular strength and thickness. The case is made of two plates of solid gold, 14 kt. fine, so thick that they will last twenty years. Between these plates is a thin sheet of stiff composition metal, the purpose of which is to protect the works from damage when the watch is pressed or struck. This feature saves many a bill for repairs—a great point for people at a distance from reliable watch-makers. The ring, joints, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear, are solid gold, which, of course, will wear for generations. The works contain a regulator so plain that a child can work it, seven valuable jewels, compensating expansion balance, safety pinion, stem-winding and setting apparatus, and many other improvements, the enumeration of which would be superfluous. The works much resemble the celebrated Waltham "Riverside," a movement known the world over. This watch is offered Blade subscribers only, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes for his friends. Price of either Open Face or Hunting Case, delivered, $16.75.

**Offer No. 2—Men's Size.**

GOLD WATCH, $14.35.

No. 2 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin gold-filled hunting-case watch, stem wind and set; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, and all improvements. It is an accurate timepiece, which looks just like a $100 solid gold watch. The case is guaranteed to wear 15 years. Watch clubs and installment men have been selling this watch for $38. Our price by registered mail, delivery prepaid and guaranteed, is only $14.35.

**Offer No. 3—Men's Size.**

OPEN-FACE GOLD WATCH—$12.

Number 3 is a magnificent gold filled open face watch, with Waltham or Elgin works. In the works are seven jewels and all improvements, including expansion balance, plain regulator, etc. Purchasers can easily get $35 for this watch in cash or exchange. The manufacturers guarantee the case to wear 15 years just like solid gold. Price, by registered mail, $12.

All watches offered are stem-winders and setters.

**Offer No. 4—Men's Size.**

WALTHAM OR ELGIN—$5.50.

No. 4 is a men's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is solid nickel silver, open face, and the crystal is made of plate glass, so heavy as to withstand any scratching. The usual price of this watch is $8.50 to $12.50. We send it to subscribers by registered mail for $5.50.

**Offer No. 5—Lady's Size.**

SOLID GOLD WATCH—$22.50.

No. 5 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted to be 14 k. gold. U. S. assay. The works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved. This watch represents the triumph of modern expert workmanship. Each watch is a stem-winder and setter, and contains compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed and prepaid, for $22.50.

**Offer No. 6—Lady's Size.**

GOLD WATCH—$13.25.

No. 6 is a seven-jeweled lady's watch, in an engraved hunting case, either Waltham or Elgin movement, the gold on which is guaranteed by the manufacturers to be standard, and good for at least 15 years' wear. Any lady in the land who is fortunate enough to get this watch will be proud to carry it. It is a magnificent timekeeper, and usually sells at from $18 to $25. Subscribers' price, $13.25. Sent by registered mail to any subscriber for only $13.25. In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

**Offer No. 7—Lady's Size.**

SOLID SILVER WATCH—$9.50.

No. 7 is a lady's size solid coin silver Waltham or Elgin watch. The works contain seven jewels, stem-wind and set, and all improvements. This watch is just as good and handsome as a solid gold watch. Sold to subscribers only, delivered free for only $9.50.

**Offer No. 8—Blade Special.**

Open Face or Hunting Case, Waltham or Elgin works. Be sure to name your choice when you order. A $200 solid gold watch cannot be bought for $22, but the Weekly Blade offers a watch under the above number that has all the appearance and most of the good qualities of a $200 watch. You have probably never seen a watch like this, and must therefore depend upon us for the description of the latest, handsomest and best watch made by the great American Waltham and Elgin national factories. Time and money have been expended in bringing this particular watch to perfection. The movement (or works) contains 15 jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent regulator, and all improvements. The case is the thinnest filled watch case ever made. Remember, we mean that the watch when closed in the pocket is thin. The lids of the case are the usual thickness, and form a perfect protection for the movement. The case is made of a plate of fine composition metal, over which two heavy sheets of 14k. gold are drawn, making a case that is for all purposes as good as solid gold, and warranted for 20 years. Every part which is subjected to constant wear, such as the ring, thumb-piece, joint plugs, linges, etc., is of solid gold. The works are especially recommended where the most accurate time is required. This is just the watch for doctors, lawyers, clergymen, county committeemen, and all others who wish a really first-class article. As a present it cannot be excelled. It is so thin and convenient in form that it will even make a good and satisfactory ladies' watch, and it is especially recommended for school teachers and other professional women on account of its accuracy, which is equalled by no watch made especially for ladies.

We will send this watch, open face or hunting case, as desired, by registered mail to any of our subscribers for $22.00.

**No. 9—"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham.**

FULL JEWELED, MEN'S SIZE.

"P. S. Bartlett" Waltham works contain 15 jewels, four pairs in solid gold settings, Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form, patent regulator, compensation expansion balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, adjusted double-sunk dial. This is probably the most famous watch in the world. The Blade will send it to any subscriber, old or new. Delivery guaranteed and prepaid in the following cases:

| | |
|---|---|
| Solid gold Brooklyn "Granger," hunting case | $28 00 |
| Open-face, ditto | 27 25 |
| Gold-filled 15-yr. hunting case (engraved) | 22 00 |
| Gold-filled 15-yr. case, open face (engraved) | 18 50 |
| In solid coin silver case (3 oz.), open face or hunting | 17 25 |
| In solid nickel silver case, dust proof, open face | 12 25 |

**No. 10—In Honor of Columbus—The Waltham World's Fair Extra.**

GOLD WATCH, ELEGANT GOLD-ENAMELED DIAL, NO. 1492. PRICE, $20.

No. 1492 is a magnificent Waltham watch named and numbered in honor of Columbus. It has the very greatest improvements, including the world-renowned cut balance, patent safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus, jeweled balance, quick train, dust band, etc. The jewels are real precious stones. It has a beautiful genuine gold-enameled dial with Arabic figures. It is handsome and dress to the watch the appearance of a $300 timepiece. The case is made of solid 14-k. gold in two plates, stiffened between with a thin sheet of very stiff composition metal. The gold is warranted to last 20 years. The ring, joint plugs, thumb-piece, and all parts subjected to constant wear are solid gold. The works are good for at least 50 years wear. We have an option upon a few, and for a short time we will sell them for $20 in hunting case, and $19 in open face.

In ordering BE SURE to state the number of the offer, say whether you want Elgin or Waltham, and give the price, that we may understand clearly what you want.

If you are not a subscriber to The Blade, add one dollar to prices above stated when you order, and we will enter you on our subscription list for one year. Address "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

### WATCH CHAINS.

In appearance, there is no difference between a rolled gold chain worth $10, and a solid gold chain worth $100; and really there is no difference after half a lifetime's wear. So many of our watch buyers desire us to supply them with chains, that we have at last arranged to supply gold filled chains, which for many years' wear are fully equal to solid gold, upon the following terms. These chains are all guaranteed by the manufacturer to wear five years, if properly used:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 1—Mens' "trace" chain | $1 00 |
| No. 2—Mens' heavy "cable" chain | 1 50 |
| No. 3—Mens' stylish chain, long and short links combined | 4 50 |
| No. 4—Mens' seamless gold-filled "rope" chain | 4 75 |
| No. 5—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm | 1 25 |
| No. 6—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm | 1 35 |
| No. 7—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm | 4 00 |
| No. 8—Lady's Victoria watch chain and charm, usual retail price, $12; our price | 8 00 |

We deliver these chains free by mail to any subscriber of The Blade on receipt of the above prices. The higher-priced chains are guaranteed to wear 20 years. Address all orders and remittances to "THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio."

### BEAUTIFUL PICTURES.

There is nothing which so adds to a home as nice pictures upon its walls. The Blade has sold tens of thousands of fine pictures—copies of the most celebrated paintings in the world. Only one person can own the original, but everbody can have a good copy at a very low price. Most of these pictures are done in high colors, in close imitation of the original painting. One or two of them are photographic etchings, and very artistic. Sizes of these pictures either 17x24 or 21x28. We now offer the following:

1. The Roman Chariot Race.
2. The Retreat From Moscow.
3. Christ Leaving the Praetorium.
4. Napoleon at Friedland.
5. Christ Before Pilate.
6. The Grand Canal of Venice.
7. The Horse Fair.
8. Columbus at the Court of Spain.
9. The Landing of Columbus.
10. Theory of Columbus Rejected in the Council of Salamanca.
11. Christ Walking on the Sea of Galilee.
12. The Russian Wedding Feast.
13. Home From the First Voyage.
14. The First Love Letter.

Any one of the above pictures will be sent by mail, postpaid, inclosed in a stout pasteboard tube, for 25 CENTS.

Or, we will send any five of them you may choose for ONE DOLLAR.

Address all orders: THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

### A HANDY ATLAS.

Messrs. Rand, McNally & Co. have just published a new Handy Atlas, of 880 pages, each page 7 1-2 by 5 1-4 inches, containing colored county maps of the United States and Canada, accompanied by descriptive, statistical and historical matter pertaining to each state, territory and province, with indexed list of all counties, with area and population; also, colored skeleton maps of of the continents showing all counties of the world; colored statistical diagrams giving data as to area, population, products, commerce, finance, etc.; with a "ready reference list," alphabetically arranged, of all cities, towns and villages, with population by the late census.

This volume is printed on good paper, bound in flexible cloth, in good style—not a paper cover; it retails for $1 per copy; but we will send a copy, postpaid, with the Weekly Blade one year, for $1.50. Or, we will send a copy of the Handy Atlas, postpaid, for 75 cents. Address "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." The book is worth twice the money, and fills a long-felt want—that of a good, correct atlas and reference book at a low price.

### TOLSTOI'S OPINION OF POETRY.

**It is Literary Wantonness, Frivolity and Insolence.**

Count Leo Tolstoi has received in Moscow a visit from an aspiring young Russian poet, who had previously sent a copy of his productions to the great romanciest and philosopher. At this interview the Count said: "I have read your book, or at least the greater part of it. But I must tell you at once, and frankly, that I entertain a general dislike to all poetry and for this reason—that it prevents one from giving a clear, intelligent, and comprehensive expression to one's thoughts and ideas. Why should we labor(sic) to strain to conform our expression to the rhythmical and metrical rules of versification, when we can the better and more clearly convey our thoughts in simple and lucid prose? It is as if, instead of permitting me the free use of my limbs, you bother my legs, and make me hobble around the object of observation. In order to be succinct, concise and comprehensively expressive I always strive so to construct my language that every reader, even he of scantiest intelligence, can, without the slightest trouble or reflection, at once grasp my meaning. If I wrote in verse my primary and distracting labor would be to conform to the laws and rules of versification, and my readers would be left to sift out for themselves the thoughts and ideas I wished to convey. If I may be perfectly frank with you," said the Count, with a peculiarly bitter expression on his face, "I would say that verses are generally the production of literary wantonness, literary frivolity and literary insolence."—London Daily News.

**Anticipated Him.**

Haverly—Hullo, Austen, I'm glad I met you. I have just returned from the World's Fair.

Austen—I am sorry, old man, but I haven't a cent.—Life.

**A Pretty Bodyguard.**

The prettiest and most picturesque royal bodyguard in the world is that of the King of Siam. It is composed of 400 young girls.

**What Else?**

Barber—Shampoo, sir?

Bald-headed Customer—What with—fly poison?—Indianapolis Journal.

# THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.

**A NOVEL AND INTERESTING DISCUSSION OF FREE COINAGE.**

**THREE OF COLORADO'S LEADING FREE SILVER ADVOCATES,**

**AND TWO OHIO STATESMEN TO CONDUCT THE DEBATE.**

**A Feature of Great Educational Interest to Every Voter in the Country—The Blade in the Van, as Usual.**

When the President issued his proclamation convening Congress in extraordinary session to consider what legislation upon our national finances is needed, the silver question became a topic of immediate interest to every citizen of the United States. This proclamation, which is taken by the financiers of the Old World to mean the repeal of the Sherman silver law of 1890, and the abandonment of any effort by the United States to rehabilitate silver, has intensified the interest in the silver question in the country, and it to-day dwarfs the tariff and every other issue, and has supreme command of popular attention.

The silver men of the West recognize that the final struggle is upon them, and are urging their claims hotly upon the voters. The people of the East are straining every nerve to have the Sherman law repealed without the substitution of free coinage in its place. The outcome is in the hands of Congress.

There is an honest difference of opinion upon the silver question. The people desire to know the truth, if they can ascertain it. The Blade proposes to give them an opportunity to hear both sides in its columns.

**A Joint Debate.**

Through the kindly aid of Dr. J. T. Coleman, of Montrose, Colorado, The Blade has arranged for a joint debate in its columns upon the two following propositions:

**Propositions to be Debated.**

First—Resolved, That silver was demonetized in 1873 through conspiracy and fraud for selfish ends.

Second—Resolved, That the United States should immediately pass a law providing for the free and unlimited coinage of silver on a parity of 16 of silver to 1 of gold.

The conditions mutually agreed upon for the debate are as follows:

**Conditions of the Discussion.**

1.—No paper shall exceed 2,500 words.

2.—The three affirmative papers to be written by members of Congress or ex-members from the state of Colorado.

3.—The two negative papers to be furnished by citizens of Ohio, to be secured by The Blade.

4.—The discussion to be opened by Congressman Bell, of Colorado, and to be replied to by a citizen of Ohio, and in like manner with the remaining three papers, the affirmative having, as usual, the opening and closing of the discussion.

**The Disputants.**

The three Colorado gentlemen who will write the papers on the free coinage side of the argument—that is, take the affirmative side of the two propositions to be debated—are:

Representative JOHN C. BELL, (Populist), Montrose, Colo.

Hon. T. M. PATTERSON, (Democrat), Denver, Colo.

Senator HENRY M. TELLER, (Republican), Central City, Colo.

The negative side of the two propositions above will be discussed by

Hon. CHARLES H. GROSVENOR (Republican), Athens, Ohio.

And some others of the leading opponents of free coinage from Ohio. The arrangements are not yet completed for the second Ohio debater, but he will be a statesman and one entirely worthy of the steel of his Colorado opponents. Gen. Grosvenor was a leader in the House on the Republican side for several Congresses, and stood side by side with McKinley and Speaker Reed in the Fifty-first Congress.

**When the Debate Will Begin.**

We can not state in this issue when the first paper will be given, as it depends upon arrangements yet pending. We hope to be able to announce it in next week's issue.

Send us in clubs under an August offer (see 4th page), and send us long lists of names to whom we may send sample copies.

### EXPLAINED.

I always wondered why the boy
Stood on the burning deck.
When every one had fled and left
The smoking, scorching wreck.
And now I think I've found it out,
To my exceeding joy;
The lad I have a notion was
A district messenger boy.
—Life.

### AN OUTSIDE VIEW.

**No Advertising Allowed.**

Reporter—I wrote: "The instrument was a genuine Stradivarius," and you changed it to one of the latest makes.

Editor—Well, doesn't that express the same idea? What'd we want to advertise this Stradivarius for?—Boston Transcript.

**Rough Treatment.**

First Author—You look hurt.

Second Author—I am.

First Author—What is wrong?

Second Author—That miserable editor looked over the last manuscript I took him, rubbed his fingers down the worn edge of the sheets, and then asked me, absent-mindedly, "What's circulation?"—Vogue.

**Not In It.**

Great Editor—That new society reporter will not do. He has not mastered the first principles of modern journalism.

Manager—Eh? What's the matter?

Great Editor—He says "handsomely dressed," instead of "smartly gowned."—Club.

—The many truthful tstimonials in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that Hoop's CURES, even when all others fail. Try it now.

**He Wanted to Know.**

Wills—I found a vacant seat when I got on an elevated train for Harlem today.

Wallace—A vacant seat? What's that?—Life.

**Came From China.**

The games of dominos, chess, trictrac baccarat and lansquenet have come from China and are very old, running back two or three thousand years before Christ.

**Began at Twenty.**

Charlotte M. Yonge, the novelist, is now 70 years old, and has written more than one hundred books. She began novel-writing when she was 20.

**Can Not Fly Backward.**

No bird can fly backward without turning. The dragon fly, however, can do this, and can outstrip the swallow in speed.

**Takes a Brave Man.**

Miss Grotesque—Do you know—te he—no man has ever kissed me.

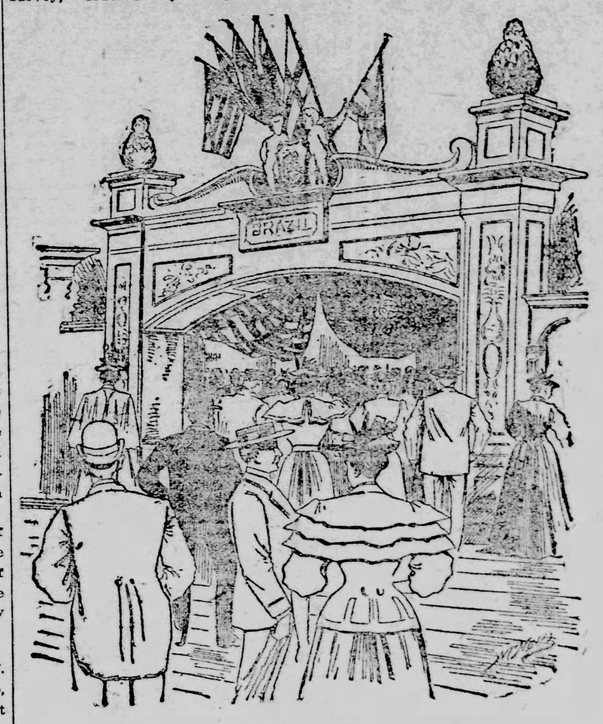
Calloway—Most men are cowards.—New York Herald.

# RICHES IN THE SOUTH

**EXHIBITS OF OUR SISTER REPUBLICS AT THE FAIR.**

**When Developed They Are Capable of Filling the Treasuries and Warehouses of the World.**

Chicago, July 22.—(Special.)—Ten years ago Hinton R. Helper was the laughing-stock of Wall street and was considered a harmless sort of lunatic among the bulls and bears because he had a wild scheme for building a railroad from Mexico City to Buenos Ayres. Five years ago the Bolivian government was offering 12,000 square leagues of land—quartz land—and a bonus of $40,000 a mile for every mile of railroad into the interior of that country, one terminus to connect with the Argentine government road on the southern frontier. To-day the survey, ordered by Congress in accordance with the plan adopted by the Panama conference of 1890, has been completed to the northern boundary of Bolivia. The scheme for connecting the railway systems of North and South America is found to be feasible, and Mr. Helper is vindicated by time, as was General Fremont by the building of the Central and Southern Pacific roads.




THE BRAZIL PAVILION.

Already rumors are rife of the treasurelness of the ness in the mountains of Columbia. And are there not four centuries of fabulous tales of precious metals of Bolivia and statistics of forty sheep to every inhabitant of Argentine?

Yet a decade ago, in spite of the triumph of the Monroe doctrine and the eloquence of Henry Clay, the Argentine Republic was still "a confederacy of states" in the school geographies and Patagonia "a treeless plain inhabited only by hordes of wild horses." Now all this is as much a myth as the great American desert of westernNebraska. The pan-American congress was of inestimble value in establishing acquaintanceship between the countries of the new world. We learned that development was simply delayed south of the tropic of cancer. Bolivar and San Martin were longer in coming than Washington, and it takes a Spaniard longer to get in motion than it does a Yankee. But he has on forty pounds of steam to the square inch now and has left the throttle wide open.

The Spanish-American's marvelous energy is displayed by the fact that he can run a revolution with one hand and exhibit at the World's Fair with the other. There is scarcely a country south of Chapultepec and Popocatepetl thatitis not ina state of political eruption. But revolutions down there have an economic value only understood by the new regime. The inclination to resist both governments and sanitation is rapidly decimating the native halfbreed and permitting a healthier race to occupy and develop the land. And their governments, like their houses, are built especially to resist cosmic shocks—light

THE GAUTAMALA BUILDING.

low, non-resistant, elastic—so that after the passing of an earthquake or a popular uprising they settle down again as if these disturbances had never been.

With the exception of Brazil, that puts on an unintelligible face to northern eyes in its pretentious structure, the buildings of the Spanish-American republics at, the world's fair follow the fashion of their native land, which is the style of the moorish monuments of Andalusia. The conservative and mainly primitive materials of Moorish architecture are such as their countries and Jackson Park afford. The methods and kind of ornament employed are reasonable when the available elements are wood and staff, that easily takes upon itself the semblance of marble and lends its plastic surface to reliefs of angels, garlands, caryatides and rose and blue washes. The grouping of these harmonious structures at the head of the north lagoon behind the Spanish-Romanesque Fisheries Building is a peculiarly happy arrangement, for it makes a spot of method amid all the madness of the state headquarters and foreign departments that is grateful to the brain weary of architectural vagaries.

They differ, however, in the degree of success with which the idea has been carried out. Guatemala is nothing less than a joy forever with its open interior court that is flooded with sunshine. The roof of red tiles, the greeng-arlanded cornice and panels of the exterior and the galleried patio, flagged and set about with balustrades, statues, a fountain, ferns and cacti, give that local color so precious in description or painting. The privilege of a dolce far niente in one of the scarlet and orange hammocks of native workmanship would be as good as an afternoon in Seville.

But disenchantment is to be found in the parlors of all these buildings. They are furnished with the crudest red carpets and overstuffed blue or green furniture, and the paintings of society belies that adorn the walls match the parlors when they are in full dress and the patio when in negligee.

Costa Rica, Colombia, Guatemala, Venezuela and Brazil are represented in special buildings; the others in the chief departmens of the fair. All show the coffee and cocoa, orchids and ornamental birds, cabinet woods and minerals, cereals and tropical fruits, textile fibers and Panama hats, medicinal herbs and snake skins, Inca pottery and hammocks. Costa Rica manufactures a silk scarf of rare beauty, much like the Roman. Gautemala is especially rich in the native wearing of colors that have an almost barbaric splendor; Venezuela shows marvelous saddles, saddle-cloths and riding accoutrements embroidered with silver and silks and gold, to be expected in a land where silver ornaments for rider or horse is circulating medium.

In the light of these glittering adjuncts to a picturesque equestrianism most people would pass by some modest bags of flour and glass jars of grain. But a commercial mind will see a significance in the fact that ten years ago Argentine was importing breadstuffs from the United States, and to-day is supplying Brazil and sending great shiploads of it to England.

This recalls the standing offer of Argentina to pay any steamship company a subsidy of $100,000 a year to run a regular line of steamers to New York. If Uncle Sam had met that and gone one better we should have cut England out of the southern markets. Great Britain pays five times the sum for having the carrying of the mails and reaps a golden harvest of commerce.

Just now it seems that the eyes of the world are fixed on the lower La Republic has passed. That country has exhibits in the Liberal Arts, Mines, Agricultural and Forestry buildings. They have some cabinet woods that are exciting the admiration of furniture men and statistics side by side with their products that makes would-be emigrants' mouths water for 250 acres of free land anywhere within a hundred miles of a railroad and a government school.

They seem singularly at home in the bustle and noise of Jackson Park, and not at all disposed to go to sleep of an afternoon. They are so busy that they "tuck cigarettes above their ears in the morning and haven't time to finish them. Their displays are arranged with extraordinary neatness and the unheard-of artistic windowdresser will probably be in demand when they get home. For this is a great big school to them and they are taking in all there is to be learned.

It makes them roar to call their country a confederacy of states. It's a union, one and invisible, united we stand, e pluribus unum and all the rest. They know what they want down there and then proceed to get it. Some years ago they wanted public schools. They got Miss Armstrong, then principal of the normal training school at Indianapolis, to come down with a dozen others, and they soon had normal schools after Commissioner of Education Harris's latest ideas in full blast. A priest rebuked Miss Armstrong publicly for teaching a secular school, and the priest was effectually silenced by the government. Parochial schools are already out of date, and the country makes as much of its school display as Prussia does.

Montevideo is just across the river from Buenos Ayres—a matter of 60 miles or so, for that is a country of magnificent distances. All Uruguay and Paraguay are back of the city and there isn't an unproductive acre in either of them. The Liebig Extract of Beef company has $15,000,000 invested in pastures and herds on the Parana river and use up thousands of head of cattle annually. That is a country where it is more profitable to boil a cow down so that she will go in two-ounce jars than it is to ship the carcass to a market.

Brazil, to the north, sends specimens of her endless resources. Gold, diamonds, coffee, mahogany, tropical fruits and plants are among her raw products, while the beauty of her furniture has only to be seen to captivate the refined taste. Nature has supplied the finest cabinet woods and native workmen have developed the skill to bring out the beauty peculiar to each in exquisite carving and mosaic.

But it is in Bolivia that imagination runs riot. When South America was a sort of terra incognita I used to wonder why Columbus went out of his way to find the mouth of the Orinoco and why the Amazon river had its source away up in the valley of the Andes, where no one ever went but the Incas, and most puzzling of all was the fact that Bolivia alone had no seacoast. I believe it has not, but am not sure. There it is tucked in the mountains south of Peru, west of Brazil, north of somewhere else, inaccessible from any point and hopelessly mountainous.

Yet there was the statement, "richest in minerals of any land on the globe." Statistics and generalities are somehow vaster than boxes of specimens. But it makes one realize the richness of this almost untouched treasure to learn that every bit of the quartz in the Mines Building was carried hundreds of miles on the backs of men or of the llama, the mountain goat. Twelve million dollars in gold and silver was taken out of the country annually in this manner before a railroad was built. It was all mined in the most primitive fashion and the ore crushed by rolling logs of almost priceless wood over it. Bolivia is the El Dorado, the Golconda, the land full of impossible riches and splendors. No wonder nature set these barriers about it, for what is so well worth having should not lie at our feet.

It is a wonder that a continent so rich in material wealth should not have developed in art. There has been leisure enough, as plenty as there is in Italy, but perhaps art has to be striven for like other good things. However that may be, but little indigenous literature is shown and but few pictures or statues. The literature of Chile is of London and that of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo of Paris. So with their art. Their architecture is all Spanish, except the newest school, that produces an unlovely non-descript as bad as some of our colonial mansions and Queen Anne cottages. There is hope that these will be abandoned ultimately, since the earthquakes will have none of them.

The primary object of the exhibitions seems to be to induce emigration and to encourage closer commercial relations with the United States, both highly commendable. The average American who sits on a hot afternoon in the cool and classic shadow of palms in a patio and gets a delicious cup of coffee offered to him with Spanish hospitality will think that any one of them is a good land to go to.

NORA MARKS.

# BRIEF TALKS ON WOOL

**THREE LEADING OHIO MEN DISCUSS THE ISSUE.**

**Some Solid Reasons Given for the Depression in the Price of Wool.**

Editor Blade:—The present low price of wool is self-evidently attributed to the atttitude of the party in power, toward that commodity.

Dealers and manufacturers are simply discounting the future. Mr. Cleveland and his party have declared that wool must go on the free list,

L. W. BROWN.

hence the manufacturer would be foolish indeed who would pay former prices for wool, when within a few months' time, and long before his stock could be worked up, he will be able to purchase—if the Democratic party, in its platform and on the stump, told the truth last year—South America and Australian wools of equally good quality, for a great deal less money.

He is simply doing what the silver mine owners did the other day in anticipation of the repeal of the Sherman silver law, only instead of shutting his mill as they did their mines, he saves himself by contracting his business and reefing his sails and doing precisely what thousands of other manufacturers are doing, viz.: getting ready for the fulfillment of the promises of the Grover Cleveland party.

The farmer would do the same thing if he had the chance, but unfortunately the only way he can meet the unprofitableness of sheep raising is to cut the throats of his sheep, which doubtless he will proceed to do at the earliest opportunity. Meantime, as usual, he is the under dog, but having voted (in many instances) that way, but now having learned by experience, while he is cutting the throats of his sheep, he will most likely do some political throat cutting—and therein lies the remedy and the answer to your second question.

L. W. BROWN,
Late Consul to Glasgow, Scotland.
Wauseon, July 19, 1893.

Editor Blade:—I have yours of the 17th inst., in which you ask the following questions:

First—To what may the present low price of wool be attributed?

There are two reasons that may be given in answer to the above questiontion. First, the only person having any authority whatever to speak for the present administration of affairs in this country is Mr. Cleveland,

E. W. POE.

and he has repeatedly stated, both in interviews with reputable representatives of the press and in his public address that "tariff reform"—a very vague and meaningless phrase, indeed—"is absolutely necessary." He has gone so far as to say that wool must be placed on the free list, but while that being done, Congress should be careful to subserve the interest of the manufacturer by preserving the tariff on the manufactured article. Every one is aware that wool bought now is not for immediate consumption, that not a pound of wool bought this year is likely to be manufactured until more than a year shall have elapsed. In the meantime, Congress—Democratic in both branches, and with all its capability of producing havoc among all the varied industries in the country—will have convened, accomplished their work and returned to their homes, to look out upon the crumbling temples of American industries.

Second, the attitude of the President, his Cabinet, and Congress is such as to create distrust upon the part of the manufacturer, who is not certain what Congress will do. He is, therefore, unwilling to pay for wool what it is absolutely worth. If that body shall place wool on the free list after he has bought a large amount under the present tariff, he finds himself, after a little while, in a dilemma. Australia and South America, under free trade, will have shipped their millions of pounds of surplus wool in upon our markets, and the manufacturer must lose largely upon his American product. No man of business capacity can, therefore, afford to pay a reasonable price for American wool.

As to your second question, "What is the remedy?"

Let Americanism, in all that word implies, rule in the coming session of Congress. Let confidence be restored by letting the tariff on wool alone. Let Congress plant no more fixes under this temple of American industries. Let its motto be America for Americans.

Let the people of Ohio rebuke this Democratic administration by rallying around our banner of human liberty and re-electing as governor of Ohio, Major William McKinley, by at least 40,000 plurality, and the victory will go very far toward restoring confidence among our people throughout the length and breadth of the republic, and establishing that equilibrium so necessary in this period of universal business depression. Yours very truly,

E. W. POE, Auditor of State.

Editor Blade:—So far as the price of wool is concerned no one knows what basis to work upon and that of free wool is the only one they can accept and they discount its effects. Uncertainty is always worse than the reality, however bad it may be, for the latter at least furnishes a basis of operations. The financial difficulties just now have much to do with the dullness of the market and the ruinous prices offered. Banks are providing for their own safety and credit, and dealers can not get the money to operate with.

Following its precedents, one of the first things Congress will do when it meets in September, is to make wool free. No one has any doubt about this. With this action only two or three months in the future, the present clip must be handled on that basis. But there is another element which complicates the situation, and that is the uncertainty in regard to the tariff on woolens. No one knows what will be done with this, and until it is settled manufacturers can not tell what they can afford to pay for wool. Altogether, the situation is about as bad as it can be.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN,
Formerly Secretary State Board of Agriculture.
Cleveland, July 12, 1893.

Editor Blade:—In answer to the inquiry: "To what may the present low price of wool be attributed?" I would say: In my judgment, the difference in price for this season's clip, as compared with the season of 1892, is to be attributed solely to the prevatent belief, that the Democratic Congress will, in the near future, place wool on the free list. The fall in price in the season of 1892, as compared with the season of 1891, was justly attributable to a largely increased foreign production, and a consequent fall in price abroad, thereby enabling the importer to lay the foreign wool down in our market, at a cost to him, considerably less than ruling market rates for foreign wool, at the time of the passage of the McKinley bill, and which controlled to some extent the rates of duty fixed by that act. Had this not been so, the price in 1892 would not have differed materially from that of 1891. But no such reason obtains now for the season of 1893, as compared with 1892, which can reasonably, or even possibly, account for the great fall in price since 1892.

It is simply a repetition of our experience in 1888. Then, the mere discussion of the Mills bill, which proposed to free list wool, created the fear that maybe wool would be made free. Buyers were compelled to buy, keeping this contingency in view. The farmers of the union lost at least 10 cents per pound on every pound of wool they sold that year as a tribute to the Democratic cry for "free wool." So, in 1893, in face of the avowed intention of the Democratic party to remove the duty from wool, our farmers are again paying the same tribute. To "a man up a tree" it would seem that two such lessons within a decade are enough to show the fallacy in the claim, that "free wool" means higher prices for the wool grower. That versatile Democrat from Illinois, the Hon. Wm. M. Springer, first gave national prominence to that pleasant (?) theory, if, in fact, he did not originate it. The fact and the theory somehow do not seem to walk hand in hand, and the Democratic farmer, who likes to be a Democrat because he can be a Democrat, may now easily estimate the price he pays for the luxury of believing Mr. Springer and others of that ilk by simply multiplying by ten, the number of pounds of wool he sold this year. The result will show him what price he pays for political stupidity and party prejudice.

"The remedy" is an easy and self-respecting one—Vote the Republican Ticket. Thus protect not only your wool, but your own pocket as well. Build up your own national industries, and let the foreign producer take care of himself. When he asks charity, be charitable. But when he wants a trade, let him take care of his end of it, and you take care of yours, even though to do so is to shut him out. I have no sympathy with the view, that we must in trade look out for the welfare of the other fellow. My experience is, that one end of a trade is all I can properly take care of. And I have found no profit in worrying about the other fellow's end of it.

So, if I find a man who wants to trade with me I must, to get along, see that the terms I fix, whereby my property is exchanged for his, are such as to make me a profit or I am left. Now, on the wool trade, we have two bright and shining examples of how "free wool" operates with us, one in 1888 and one in 1893. If we want to abandon the industry and kill off our flocks the "free wool" road is the one to take. If not, then we must go to the protective policy of the Republican party, and act with it.

Yours truly, etc.,
M. M. BOOTHMAN,
Ex-Member Congress.
Bryan, July 18, 1893.

**Greek Women of To-day.**

For centuries we have been taught to look upon the Grecian type of beauty as the ideal of all loveliness. To tell a woman that her nose or left ear or right eyebrow was "pure Greek," was the highest compliment one could pay her. Now comes an iconoclastic traveler to declare that the Grecian woman is short, broad and stout, with a pale, creamy skin, dark hair and beautiful eyes, features fairly regular, but not classical. The prevailing impression that she leaves upon the Englishman is that she has a "squat figure; for the women of Greece destroy their figures on account of the sedentary lives they live. It is the custom of the country for women to remain in the privacy of their homes, a casual traveler catching only an occasional glimpse of them at the upper windows of some flat building or shop. In rural Greece the women take a more active part in every-day life and work in the fields, with their veils hanging loosely over their heads ready to be drawn across the mouth should a strange man approach.

**An Eminent Orientalist.**

Jenkins—That is Professor Schnaffhausen, the eminent Oriental scholar.

Travller—Ahi and what has he done?

Jenkins—He has invented an entirely new and original way of spelling "Mahomet."—Puck.

### HE WANTED BLACK.

**Trials of a New York Man While Purchasing a Suit of Clothes.**

"I want a plain black suit of clothes," said a young man in a big down-town clothing store.

# The Household

Miss Emily S. Bouton, Editor.

HOME IS THE KINGDOM AND LOVE IS THE KING.

### LITTLE BY LITTLE.

How does the Spring come? With many mischances,
Now the frost pricketh sore, then the sun glances;
Now the rain beateth down, then the snow falleth;
Nothing the cheery, brave Spring-time appalleth;
Bravely she smiles through the sombre chill weather,
Smiles on the blight and the promise together;
And at the end of the long-suffering
All the world over is ruled by the Spring.

How does the tide come? Not all in one rising,
Daunting the land and the heavens surprising;
Here a wave, there a wave, rising and falling,
Billow to billow still beckoning and calling,
Heaving, receding, now farther, now nigher,
Now it is lower, and now it is higher;
Now it seems spent and tired; then, with insistance,
Gaily and strongly it comes from the distance;
Till, at the end of the plunge and the roar,
It is full tide, and the sea rules the shore.

How does the soul grow; not all in a minute;
Now it may lose ground, and now it may win it;
Now it resolves, and again the will faileth;
Now it rejoiceth, and now it bewaileth;
Now its hopes fructify, then they are blighted;
Now it walks sunnily, now gropes benighted;
Fed by discouragements, taught by disaster,
So goes it forward, now slower, now faster,
Till, all the pain past, and failures made whole,
It is full grown, and the Lord rules the soul.

—Susan Coolidge.

## HOME TALKS.

### ANOTHER DAY'S WANDERING AMONG ITS WONDERS.

**A Slight Tribute to Its Architectural Beauty—The Shoes of Many Centuries.**

(Continued.)

The City of Magic! The wonderful white city of Cloudland! The dream city of the world! One gazes as if under a spell at all the beauty and harmony of this creation, dreading lest it fade away and be lost forever from our sight! And so we are told when the fall comes it will do, for, as the hands of man upreared the walls, they will tear them away. Our only consolation lies in the thought that though the wood and iron, with their white garment of staff, may be carried from our sight, still will the beautiful image of what has been live in song, story and painting, and quite as vividly in the memory of all who look upon its glory. It is engraved indelibly in the thought regions of the world, and no power can wipe it away.

If I could choose when I should see the buildings first, it would be in the late afternoon of one of these glorious summer days when the air reminds you of the transparent atmosphere in the mountainous regions of the great West, and the long shadows slant over the lagoon and the wooded isle, while the sunlight glints from the facades, roofs, statues and towers above, making a picture reminding us of the descriptions of the New Jerusalem. I have looked around the grand court twice at this hour; once standing upon the steps leading to the lagoon, near the corner of the Liberal Arts' building, and once from a swift-moving electric launch that glided completely around the large lagoon, giving us a panoramic view of the great buildings that form this central court. Sophonisba and She were with me the last time. Sophonisba grew pale with excess of emotion at the glory before her, while She looked as if nothing upon this mundane sphere could ever again attract her attention. I do not quite know how I felt, and it does not matter. I was there, and I saw!

There is one thing peculiar about these buildings. They are of a varied style of architecture, and yet they make together one unbroken, harmonious whole. One observes with wonder that the lines marking the joining of the roofs to the walls, if produced would meet and form one continuous straight one around the inclosure. Of course, I am speaking now of the great palaces that contain the exhibits.

Well, I will repress my enthusiasm and let architectural effects go, though I am not in the least sorry to have added my mite of appreciation to the great wave of admiration of what has been accomplished in these lines. Such perfect work deserves every tribute, great or small, that may be offered.

It is very curious to note how often in starting for any given point one comes upon something full of absorbing interest of which she has not heard, and might not then except by accident. This was the case one afternoon when we had started for the Cliff Dwellings—of which more anon—and passed on our way through the Leather and Findings building. Stopping a few moments to rest, our eyes fell upon a series of pictures of the oddest looking footgear that it seemed possible for the mind of man to invent. There were shoes and shoes; those that were worn long before the Christian era, and those which have covered the feet of earth's wayfarers in different countries in the years since that period down to the present. Besides the pictures, there were glass cases in which were the real articles, a greater part from Palestine and the East.

I could not help thinking of the strange vagaries in which the human fancy indulges itself. Such conceits in shape and fastenings! I recall one shoe which ended in an immensely long, slightly-curled and extremely attenuated point, the use of which no one could possibly see, while the element of beauty was absolutely lacking. Its wearing was, doubtless, the result of a desire for something novel, and if the fashion was set by an authority, in the old days as now, it was followed religiously. I fancy that anyone who is a student in those directions could trace a good deal of the history and peculiarities of a people by a careful observation of the variations in this one article of attire.

Our objective point that afternoon was, as I said before, the Cliff Dwellers' Exhibit, and we came to its entrance only a few yards away from our resting place. Approaching, one sees the representation of a rugged mountain 200 feet long, 60 feet high in front, and sloping irregularly to the ground. It is, in fact, a miniature of Battle Rock Mountain which rises out of the desert in Colorado near the Utah line in the extreme southwestern portion of the state. Picking their way up and down the precipitous trails that have been fashioned over this imitation of rugged nature, we saw several burros going along as carefully as if they were thousands of feet in the air. And that reminds me that the day before we were there, some brutal fellow who was going up or coming down the winding pathways, deliberately pushed one of these good-natured little animals from the height down into the cave below, where he struck upon the rocks and was so injured that he would probably have to be shot. The indignation of one of the attendants who told us about it was extreme, and none could blame him. He took us to a remote corner where another of the men sat upon the ground with the head of the suffering animal in his lap. The pitiful expression of the great eyes turned to his face as he gently stroked its head and neck, was enough to move one to deepest symjathy with this victim of human cruelty.

This, however, is a digression. Passing through an opening which we were told was a fac-simile of a living room in a cliff house, we found ourselves at the head of a mountain canon, with what is known as the "Cliff Palace" before us; and curious enough are these dwellings of a people who lived so far away in the past that no hint of their name has come to the nineteenth century. Before us was the most important group of these real castles in the air that have yet been discovered. By keeping close to the guide and using three pairs of ears to advantage, we learned that this was an exact reproduction, on a one-tenth scale, of the "Palace," made from measurements and photographs, etc., taken by explorers for the purpose. In it were 127 rooms on the ground floor and 23 large estufas, or living rooms, and it is supposed that 1,500 of these people made their homes therein.

They must have been a strange race; agricultural, because the relics found in these houses and which we saw in a museum further on, attest this. They evidently possessed almost infinite patience, for the implements with which they accomplished so much labor were not such as to produce celerity. And then think of the time and strength it must have taken, not only to build, but to mount each day to these strange habitations in the cliffs. That they belonged to the Causasians and not to the Indians is made certain by the hair upon the mummies, which is fine and light-colored. One woman found must have been a decided blonde. They knew how to weave, and raised sea-island cotton for this purpose, for both the seeds and the cloth are there. Speaking of seeds, reminds me our guide said in answer to a question, that some of the grain found was planted. It germinated, but could not be kept alive. Yet it was proven that life remained there asleep for, perhaps, many thousands of years.

They had one fashion which, I should think, would not be very desirable. In the corners of their estafas were small rock-bound cavities, in which the bodies of their dead were placed. These were not put in straight, but doubled in any shape necessary to get them in there, and then they were covered up.

We saw some of their pottery in this museum, and, judging from that, their artistic sense was not highly developed. It was made of clay, and some of it decorated. The figures were simply hideous, the animals like nothing now in existence. Sophonisba pointed out the Roman Key pattern on some of the bowls, however, showing that this conventional design is decidedly antique. Standing there among these voiceless evidences of a race long passed away, what questions surge through the mind of whence they came, and when did they live and move, love, suffer and die from the earth? Perhaps, who knows, they were a remnant of the people who lived upon the lost continent, Atlantis, whose once-existence scientists themselves are now coming to acknowledge.

This whole exhibit is decidedly interesting, but one has a curious sort of feeling of unreality in the present upon coming forth into the bright sunlight among the great buildings and into the moving, restless crowds that belong to the people of this closing nineteenth century.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

TO BE CONTINUED.

### HOUSEHOLD CHAT.

**On Taking Things Easy These Hot Days.**

We have all read of the priest whose penance it was to wear peas in his shoes while he walked a certain distance, and of how he took the precaution to have the peas boiled before using them.

In every day of our lives there are troubles and annoyances that may be compared to the dry peas this priest was expected to wear in his shoes. Little things, to be sure, but they hurt us and tire us so that when the day is done, we feel that we have been doing penance, and, in most instances, we do not feel that we have gained in our spiritual welfare by so doing.

If we have extra work, or unexpected company; if the children are especially restless and troublesome; if the "head of the family" does not find everything to his taste and tells us so in a most aggravating manner; if callers come at a most inopportune hour, and stay and stay when you are conscious of duties awaiting you—all of these are as irritating as peas in your shoes, but they can be made much more endurable if we boil them. We can decide which part of the work is most important, and do that first; to unexpected company we can give the same that we would have had ourselves; we can find something that the restless children can do that will keep them quiet and perhaps help us also; and we can always remember that if "he" is cross and faultfinding, that so are we, just as often, and think of the other times when "he" has been patient and helpful.

If we can only just be quiet and not hurry, everything will be so much easier to bear and the dry peas of our daily lives will all boil themselves and we will not feel that living is all penance as we are sometimes inclined to do.

### HOUSEHOLD CORRESPONDENCE.

**How the Members Help Each Other.**

**A Letter From "Mary, Full of Helpful Hints.**

First, I will say to "F. G.," that her faded blue Chambery will make a very pretty dress for her little girl. Boil it in soapy water, to get as much of the color out as possible. Rinse in clear water, and dye it in navy blue, with diamond dye for cotton. This is a beautiful color, and your goods will look just like new Chambery. In my opinion, the prettiest way to make a dress for a child two years old, is to make a full plain skirt, with a deep hem around the bottom and three tucks, and a Gretchen waist. Make the sleeves with cuffs, and full puffs above; put a ruffle of embroidery, or of the Chambery around the shoulder dress, like a round yoke. Mother Hubbard dresses are also very prettey for little girls, made either with square or round yokes.

Your white elderdown flannel may be dyed any color you wish, with diamond dyes. Among the prettiest for cloaks are garnet, blue, wine color, brown and tan color. I should prefer the latter. Follow the directions carefully in preparing the dye, and doing the work. Make the cloak with a full skirt, deeply hemmed at the bottom, and narrowly at the front edges. Gather the skirt at the top, and join it to a short waisted body, closed at the center of the front with buttons and buttonholes. Put on full bretelles of velvet, or of the material, making them wide on the shoulders, and quite narrow at the waist. Arrange full puffed sleeves on coat sleeve linings, with cuffs of velvet or of the flannel. Cloaks of this shape are often made quite plain, and are very pretty; or they may be elaborately trimmed with fancy braid, velvet, gimp or lace.

A. G. R.—It will not be necessary to throw your dresses aside, because you are wearing mourning, for they may be dyed a beautiful black. For the green cashmere use diamond dye for wool. Take it apart and wash it in soft water, using enough good soap to make it clean. Rinse in clear water, and put it while wet into the dye, which has been prepared according to the directions on the package. Have plenty of room in the vessel, and be sure to stir the goods all the time that it is boiling, so it will not be spotted. Rinse in several waters until the color ceases to come out, then hang on the line, where a gentle breeze is blowing. When almost dry, roll up tightly, and let it remain an hour or two, then iron on the wrong side. If these directions are carefully followed, you will be pleased with the result. The whole process is so simple that you can do as well as others who have had years of experience in dyeing goods.

Your silk dress may be dyed black, with diamond dye for silk. If there are any grease spots on the dress, the first thing to be done is to remove them by washing in gasoline. After that wash it and hang it out to drip awhile before putting it into the dye. Treat it just like the cashmere, except that silk should always be hung up without wringing. Use an iron that is just warm enough to take out the wrinkles. Put a thin cloth over the silk while ironing. Your silk gloves may be dyed in the same way.

For the silk lace prepare the dye just as you did for the dress. After dyeing and rinsing, squeeze it out in the hands, and dip it in clear water, in which a few grains of gum arabic have been dissolved. Press it out smoothly on a window glass, or the marble top of a dressing case. When it is dry "peel" it off and it will look like new lace. It will not need ironing.

For the hose, use diamond dye, fast stocking black. I have dyed several pairs this summer, and not only succeeded in getting a good black, but find that they do not rub off on the feet.

If Frances Howard, in writing about staining floors, refers to the directions I gave some time ago for staining wood, cherry and walnut color, I would reply that the directions were not given for staining floors, although I see no reason why they could not be stained like other wood, especially if they are new. As I write, I have before me a very pretty picture frame made of common pine molding, stained cherry, with a strong solution of terra cotta diamond dye, and then varnished. I used a package of dye to a pint of water, and applied the solution while hot, to the wood, using an old paint brush (well cleaned) to put it on with. If you prefer a bright cherry color, use more water. I have several articles in the house that have been stained walnut color according to the directions given before. As I have tried these stains, I know they are good.—Mary.

**She Thinks They Need the Rod.**

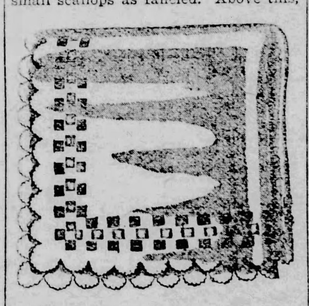
With your permission I will say a few words in regard to whipping children. I think it is a God given duty to parents to see that their children obey them, and if they cannot command obedience from them any other way, I think it is their duty to whip them. I think the children are very scarce who never need whipping. I have seen a few who were raised without it; two of them were good, kind, obedient children, but the majority so raised are very selfish and rude. I think parents should study their children's nature and disposition, and as nearly as possible let that be their guide.—Mother of Four.

### FOR SUMMER HOURS.

**When the Days Are Long and Time Hangs Heavily.**

**Simply-Made Stand-Cover.**

Get a square of some light shade of felt, or any closely woven cloth. First pink the edges all around in large or small scallops as fancied. Above this,

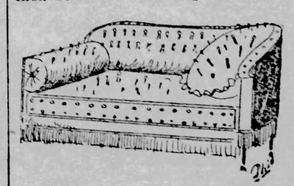


an inch away, cut three rows of inch long slits perpendicular to the edge, as seen in the figure. The outer and inner one should be exactly opposite to each other, so that if prolonged they would meet. The inner slits must come in alternation with the others. A careful measurement is necessary. Run some contrasting color of ribbon of a darker shade through the two outer rows, and a lighter shade in the center.

This ornamentation may be used on anything that does not have to be washed often. The ribbons may be tied in full bows upon the corners, if any one fancies the additional decoration.

**An Odd Pincushion.**

Cut out of pieces of cardboard a sofa shaped like the illustration. The bottom might be made of a pasteboard box, if one of the right size and about three-quarters of an inch high could be found. The back and ends could then be made to correspond in meas-



urement. Cover the pieces upon both sides with some pretty material. Across the front put a puff of silk. Outline all the edges with pins, and finish the lower edge of the puff with a pretty fringe. Use pins with large round heads for the legs. Make a cushion in the shape of a roll for one end of the sofa, and in this odd pins may be stuck. The sofa may contain more than one cushion made up prettily.

**Only Justice.**

A singular measure has been introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies. A committee having reported in favor of a payment of about 20 cents a day to women for the four weeks after their confinement, three Socialist deputies introduced a bill carrying this proposal to its logical conclusion, and one which would achieve what they aim at—the complete economic independence of women. All working women, married or not, are to receive, on condition that they refrain from labor away from home, a payment of 50 cents to a $1 a day, during the last five months of pregnancy and two months after confinement, or a year after if the child lives. The money is mainly to be paid from a maternity tax levied on employers of women and children, of $12, and $6 a year respectively for each individual employed.—Woman's Tribune.

### ABOUT DRESSES.

**Two Costumes Described for the Household.**

Questions in regard to the making of dresses for the street and house are quite frequent, and the information, if accompanied with the illustrations are usually more satisfactory.

In this column to-day is given an in-doors costume and an out-of-doors suit, at least the upper part of both. The first is made of the ever popular crepe de chine and silk. It is described in the Bazar as having a skirt of figured silk with a ruffle around the

bottom of the crepe de chine. This is made with a short train. The bodice has a pointed draped front of the crepe de chine. This is trimmed with broad lace which is put on as shown so as to form a jacket front. On the back it makes a full collarette. There is none of the silk used in the bodice. The sleeves have a full top, are rather short and are trimmed around the bottom with the broad lace.

The out-of-door costume is described in the Delineator, and the editor has selected it because the jacket is very pretty and stylish, and a little different from the ordinary one worn so much. The dress itself is made of navy blue hop-sacking, and is trimmed with white or gilt braid. The

blouse is of striped blue and white silk. Plaited jabots make a very pretty front, tapering to a point just above the waist line.

The jacket is trimmed as seen with braid and buttons. A broad belt is also trimmed with rows of braid, each row being terminated with a button. The whole thing is very pretty and jaunty, and can not fail to please. The skirt is made one of the Empire shapes, flaring somewhat broadly at the bottom, and trimmed with two groups of rows of braid which are terminated at the left side near the front, and fastened down with buttons at one end, and the other left in points.

### PRACTICAL INFORMATION.

**About Several Matters Both Sought and Given.**

Will you tell me where I can obtain a copy of a book called "Rose Clark," by Fanny Fern, and who was Fanny Fern?—Mrs. G. F. M.

Fanny Fern was the pen-name of Sara Payson Willis, wife of James Parton. She was a popular authoress for many years, and died in 1872. The book can be obtained from any bookstore; if it is not in stock, the proprietor of the store will probably send for it.—Ed.

Evalyne:—We do not give business addresses in this column.—Ed.

Do members of The Blade Temperance Legion wear badges, if so where can they be obtained?—Evelyn Anderson.

There is no regular Blade badge. Bands of members have their own badge, if they choose.—Ed.

Mamie P. Rairdon:—We are not, at present, needing anything for the children's department. If you send postage we will return your manuscript.—Ed.

**Inquiries.**

Can any one tell me what will remove moth patches and how to make whisky pickles.—Pearl Moys.

Will some one tell a good remedy for shoes that run over, or rather feet that are inclined to turn in. Also a pretty way to do heavy hair that is about eighteen inches long?—Glenora.

Will Mary tell me how I can dye a white silk lace dress black? I have enough new lace to make a waist that I would like to dye with it. Also how shall I dye a cream surah silk some pretty color to wear under the lace.—M. Ford.

Can any one tell me who is the author of "The Maiden Martyr," and where I can find this piece?—M. R. S.

Will some one tell me how to keep oranges and lemons for some length of time? I want to know also how to wash a rattan chair to make it look as good as new. Nothing is the matter with it only it is soiled.—N. B.

Will some one send a recipe for removing and preventing dandruff?—Thomas Lasaten.

Will some one send a recipe for custard cookies and cookies made with ammonia like bakers make?—Dozens.

Will some one send a reliable recipe for sweet and sour cucumber pickles and for sweet pickles made from musk melons and tomatoes? Will it spoil cucumber pickles if they freeze?—Colorado Subscriber.

**Answers.**

Emma:—I made a very pretty and inexpensive screen for my kitchen, which we find convenient these warm days. I bought a pair of old fashioned clothes bars, stained them a dark brown and covered them with pretty figured cretonne shirred full and tacked on with gold headed tacks. Any one who can handle tools can make a frame equally as good.—Nellie June.

Gipsy:—Your angora trimming can be dyed black by using black diamond dye for silk. Boil up the fur in a strong solution of the dye. When dark enough rinse in warm water and pin to a clothes line in the wind to dry. The wind will blow it out fluffy. It would make a very pretty trimming for a fall or winter suit. I do not blame you for not liking stiff collars. To my mind they are only suitable to wear when traveling, and even then they are warm and uncomfortable. Any style of ruching would be a suitable finish for your neck.

One of the prettiest finishings for the neck is made of surah silk cut three inches wide, fringed out at each edge nearly an inch and double or triple box pleated through the center. A strip of insertion, edged with lace and used in the same way is also nice and has the merit of being easily "done up." Some ladies tint these ruches with weak diamond dye in shades of pink, blue, lavender and cream. A standing ruffle of black or white lace or netting, or the same of doubled soft silk is pretty. Any dry goods store can furnish desirable ruches. A more dressy affair can be made by taking an oval piece of surah silk or mull, long enough to put on cape fashion, and go to the waist in front. Edge all around with lace, double one side over almost half and lay in graceful folds. Pin at the throat with a dainty bow or a flower and pin the ends at the waist. This is very much like the old fashioned kerchief, and is a lovely style for a fleshy person. Pretty colored China silk can be used, or one can use white silk, and when soiled, wash them and tint them with diamond dyes.—Jean Hunt.

### SEASONABLE RECIPES.

**Something for Convenience and Something for the Sick.**

As several requests for recipes for canning corn have been sent to the Household, we give one that has been tried and found to be a success every time. Glass cans should be used and care should be taken that the rubbers are perfect. It is safest to have new rubbers each year, the cost is trifling, and it makes the work surer. The cans and covers should be washed in hot, strong, soda water before using.

**To Can Corn.**

To each qt. can allow 8 good sized ears of corn. Cut the corn from the cob and pack as closely as possible in the can, crowding and packing it with a wooden masher. Screw on the covers and place the jars in the wash boiler on a rack or a layer of hay, to hold them from the bottom of the boiler. The cans should lay with the ends toward the sides of the boiler. When one layer is in place, put over them another rack, or more hay, and more cans. Fill the boiler with cold water, start your fire to heat the water gradually, and let it boil steadily for 2 hrs. Remove the cans and tighten the covers again, replace and let boil another 2 hrs. When cool, wipe dry and place in a cool place, away from all light. Be sure the covers are perfectly tight before putting the cans away, and if necessary wrap each can with heavy brown paper to exclude the light. When needed for use, add salt, and enough water to heat the corn without burning it, just before serving add 1 teacupful of hot milk.

**To Stain a Floor Brown.**

In a vessel that can be stand fire, mix 1 gal. linseed oil; 1 lb. of Spanish Brown, 2 lbs. powdered sienna and 1 oz. of litharge. Stir well and let it come to a boil over a moderate fire. Take it off and stir into it 1 pt. spirits of turpentine to make it dry rapidly. Apply to the floor, which should be perfectly clean and dry, with a broad paint brush, going up and down straight with the grain of the wood, one board at a time. If you have a clear, dry day for the work, so that you can leave the doors and windows open, this will be dry enough to polish in 6 hours. To polish it wrap a well waxed cloth over a block fastened to the end of a broom stick and rub every inch of the floor with it. The waxing prevents every footmark from showing. Such floors should be wiped with a damp cloth every morning and with the waxed cloth once a week. For a common stain for halls, etc., boil 1 peck of red oak bark and 2 lbs. common tobacco together till the infusion is highly colored, then stir in 1 tablespoonful of copperas. Apply to the floor with a broad brush and when dry, mop with weak lye. Wax while damp. This is a very convenient recipe for people living in the country as the materials are so easily obtained, and the result so very satisfactory.

During the summer months there is usually much sickness among children that calls more for proper food and care than for medicine, and we give a few recipes this week that are easily followed and are recommended by those who have used them.—Ed.

**For Summer Complaint.**

Rub 1-2 teaspoonful of flour smooth with a little cold water; fill the cup 1-2 full of water, add a little cinamon essence, or a little grated nutmeg and sugar to make it agreeable. Children will never refuse to drink this, and it is an excellent remedy for all summer complaints.—E. J. M.

**Egg and Lime Water.**

Beat the white of 1 egg to a froth and mix with a wine glass of lime-water. Give 1-2 teaspoonful every 15 or 20 minutes in case of severe vomiting, or irritation of the stomach.

**Egg Tea.**

Beat 1 egg, the white and yolk separately, with 1 teaspoonful of sugar; pour in 1-2 cupful of hot milk, or water, stirring all of the time. Grate a little nutmeg over the top, if desired.

**Corn or Oatmeal Gruel.**

Mix 1-2 cupful of the meal with a little water; add 1 pt. of boiling water and boil 20 minutes. Sweeten to taste.

**Milk Porridge.**

Put 2 teaspoonfuls of yellow corn meal in 1 cupful of water and let it boil five minutes, then add 1 cupful of milk and stir till it comes to the boiling point. Season with salt, and add 1-4 teaspoonful of ginger. This is very good in cases of exhaustion in sickness and will be more acceptable in most instances from the absence of any sweet taste, and because it can be used as a drink, instead of a thicker gruel.

**Cracker Panada.**

Put 3 or 4 crackers in a cup and pour enough boiling water over them to cover them, let them lie 2 or 3 minutes, pour off any surplus water, cover them with hot milk, or cream and sweeten to taste.

## OUR YOUNG FOLKS

### DANCE OF THE FAIRIES.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

On the greensward dancing
In the bright moonlight,
Fairy feet are glancing—
What a goodly sight!
Through the midnight hours
Blithe and gay are they;
While the harvest moon shines
Only mirth holds sway.

Wings of silver tissue
Robes of azure dye,
Hair like gleaming sunbeams
Dazzling to the eye;
Orbs of starry brightness,
Set in snowy white,
Tinted like a rose bud
Opening to the light.

Queen with shining scepter,
Diadem of stars,
Voice of rippling music
Echoing afar.
On a throne of lilies
Bathed in silver sheen,
What a gem of beauty
Is this fairy queen!

Sits she then so stately,
While around her play
Winsome band of fairies
Lovely, bright and gay.
On the soft grass circling
Tripping merrily,
Tiny bells make music,
Ringing joyously.

Morning light appearing,
Vanish fairies all,
Leaving naught behind them
Save a circle small.
Low the grass is trodden
By their nimble feet,
Low droop the lilies, which
Formed the royal seat.

Thus they meet together
Every summer's night,
Dancing on the greensward
In the pure moonlight.
Visions of ages past,
Beautiful are they!
May they live forever,
Vanish not away!

### BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

Motto: "Of Ourselves We Will be Masters."

Pledge:—We do hereby promise ourselves that, from this time until we are 21 years old, we will not taste intoxicating liquors of any kind, and that we will exert all our influence to prevent their use by others. Witness our names:

Pulaski Ky.—E. F. Hubble and Claude C. Hubble.
Norwalk, O.—Howard E. Fuller.
Lyndale, O.—Evelyn Anderson.
Wenona, Ill.—Bertie Grimes, Mabel Esterdahl, Robbie Tutt, Addie Glover, Edith Holeton, Wright McCulium, Verda Wells, Vanda Esterdahl, Mae Glover, Edna Holeton, Frank, Kemp, Perley Foster Bennie Turner, Frank Holeton, Della Wells.
Highland, O.—Bertha Long, Albert Hodson, Harry Hodson.
Enoch, W. Va.—Daniel W. K. Holcomb, Llewellyn Holcomb, Levi B. Holcomb.

Names this week, 25. Total, 32,850.

The above embraces all names received up to July 24.

### CHINESE AS IT IS WRITTEN.

The Chinese language has no alphabet. Its letters, or rather characters, each represent a word or a syllable. They are written from top to bottom in columns, and from right to left of the page. Hence, a Chinese book begins where ours would end.

Chinese is frequently spoken of as a language in which each syllable has a meaning of its own, but this is not correct. Words alike in sound, but having different meanings are as common in Chinese as in English.

There are from 40,000 to 70,000 words in the Chinese tongue—no one knows exactly how many. It has but 420 different sounds. Hence if the words were equally divided among these sounds, there would be about 100 words to each.

In order to overcome the difficulty arising from having so many words to each sound, the Chinese have a system of pronouncing the sounds in different tones. There are four of these tones; and still there are about twenty-five different words to every sound and tone. Fancy trying to learn a tongue in which each word uttered may have any one of twenty-five different meanings!

The fewness of family names in China is even more remarkable than the fewness of sounds in the language. Only 100 family names are allowed in the empire, and there would be 4,000,000 people of each of the names if these were equally applied.

For lack of an alphabet, the labor of learning to read Chinese is great. Each character must be learned by itself, and when the student has mastered a thousand, or five thousand, the following thousand has to be learned, one at a time, in the same way. Previous study gives nothing more than a certain familiarity with the peculiar form which distinguishes each character from its fellows.

Little wonder that Chinese education is practically limited to reading and writing, but a few scraps of history and moral science, and mythology. Reading and writing occupy the pupil's time every day from five years of age until he is fifteen or twenty. No native Chinese pretends to know all the characters in the language, and no foreigner ever fully masters the art of reading it.

That my readers may have some little idea of how the Chinese characters are constructed, I will describe a few of them. The character for "prisoner" is made of the character for "man" placed inside of that for "box," and hence in Chinese a prisoner is literally a man in a box. To hear is the character for ear in that for a gate or a door. To ask is a mouth in a door, and to look is a man standing in a door.

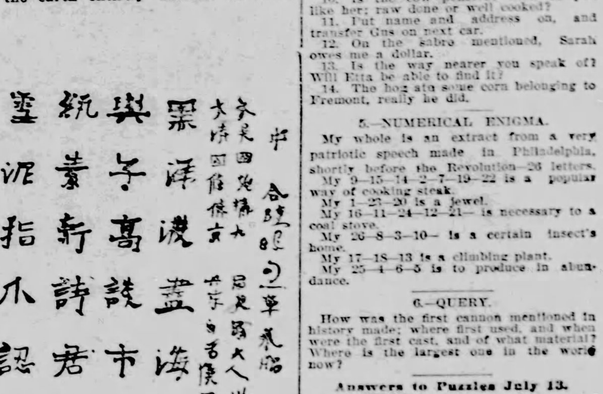
A stable is an ox under a roof, and peace is one woman under a roof. It is needless to multiply illustrations, since those already given will indicate the principle.

It must not be supposed that these objects are each pictured in the writing or print of the character. The symbols or characters for the component objects make up the characters for the whole.

Words of more than one character or syllable are not formed arbitrarily as in English, but each character is an intelligent part of the whole word, since its idea enters into the meaning of the whole. Thus "careful" is made up of two characters meaning to use heart, and "anxious" of two meaning to wear out the heart.

Chinese is written with a small brush and India ink. This involves so much time and labor that, save as an aid in fixing the characters in the memory, no foreigner undertakes to learn to write the language. As a fine native copyist can be hired for $8 or $10 a month, it does not pay a foreigner in China to spend years in learning to write Chinese.

The accompanying cut, taken from a photograph of an inscription on a fan presented to me by a distinguished Chinese official, will give an idea of fine penmanship in that language. The skill of the writer may be further judged by the fact that the English text, like the Chinese, was written with a brush, and not with a pen.



for the Secretary of the United States Legation Helsonki

Past the black ocean admire the water we became ud
Very glad to mit you and co. worse on the Captains bed.
Written an ode on the fan ich. ich should be graph in your hand.
Like the claw of bird to print on the snow and sand.

written by Margues K. T. Yeashan of Tsing.

The small characters at the right give the name and titles of the donor, and the name and titles of the person to whom the fan was presented. The large characters are a poem in one verse in memory of a voyage at sea, which the Chinese official and I once made in company.

The Chinese text as to both composition and penmanship is very fine. The English text, although somewhat lame in grammar, is an accurate translation of the main idea of the poem.

It may be well to state that the official mentioned learned his English without a teacher, and with no aid from books except such as was to be gathered from the Bible and a dictionary.

The grammar of the Chinese language may be described with a single statement—it has no grammar. Moods, tenses, persons, gender and number are all lacking. Conjugations, declensions, auxiliary verbs are all conspicuous by their absence.

In these points which make boys and girls at school say so often, "I hate grammar," the Chinese is an easy-going sort of a tongue in which you say what you please as you please, and never think about the grammar of it at all.

Of course there are some nouns and verbs, but your noun in this sentence becomes perhaps a verb or an adjective in the next, and a preposition in the third. Possibly, owing to the extreme age of the language, the grammatical corners of the words seem to have been worn off smooth. Yet the language is full of idioms or crystalized phrases, which must not be interfered with.

To show what pitfalls for a Chinese scholar are our "may, can or must, might, could, would or should" and all the tribe of auxiliary verbs, I will give you the inscription which was written in English upon another fan by the distinguished scholar who accomplished the linguistic feat shown in the cut:

To combine the reason of heaven, earth and man
Only the Sage's disciples who is can
Universe to be included in knowledge all
But only the wise man who is could.
I have heard Doctor enough to have compiled the branches of science
And the books of Chinese and foreigners all to be experience
Chosen the deeply learning to be deliberated are at right
Take off the jewels by side of the dragons it as your might.

then no word for "love" would be found in their language. Each language is thus a record of the condition of the people who speak it, and it grows, develops and decays with their progress or decay. Chinese is no exception to this rule.

While it discloses various lines of thought and many delicate turns of speech unknown in English, there are many subjects in which the language is totally devoid of words, many ideas for which there are no expressions, simply because these ideas have never entered the Chinese head. In the whole range of scientific language, for example, and in the simpler terms and phrases used in common school-books with us no equivalent expressions are found in Chinese because the sciences and even the simpler studies are unknown to them.

Speak to a Celestial about a meridian of longitude or a formula in chemistry and unless you give him at least an hour of your time in explaining your meaning, he will probably think the one some new disease or poison, and the other some fatal machine destined to blow up the Chinese empire.—Youth's Companion.

He praised her snowy gown so fair,
Her lily hand, her shining hair,—
"Whence comes their charm?" he said.

The maid replied with laughing tone,—
"Nature's been kind to me, I own.
A secret for your ear alone—
It will not fill you with surprise,
In Ivory Soap the magic lies."

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In studying any foreign language the thoughtful student learns more than simply how to talk in the strange tongue. He learns much of the habits of thought and range of ideas of the people who use the language. For words are nothing more than modes or forms intended for the communication of thought. Hence the thought, the thing, must always precede the word which is its name, its form of expression.

In a country, for example, where horses do not exist no name for horse will be found. If a people existed on the earth entirely without affection, some peoples still, water suits me.

2. The storm, I agree, wears us; do try on my rubbers, for there will be mud.

3. Nabal lent the hammer; certainly he did.

4. Music is still popular; do, me, la, fa, yet tell us so; and Charles's tone is constantly improving.

5. Ma, (who oddly talks), said: "Put 'em on mouth."

6. We met the subtle enemy, and received them with open arms.

7. Listen to this whisper, Cyrus: "Noah built the best ark."

8. Hurrah! let us in the park erect a pole!

9. I told Sara to gather the washing tonight.

10. Is the cow pensive? How do you like her; raw done or well cooked?

11. Put name and address on, and transfer Gus on next car.

12. On the sabre mentioned, Sarah owes me a dollar.

13. Is the way nearer you speak of? Will Etta be able to find it?

14. The boy ate some corn belonging to Fremont, really he did.

**5.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.**

My whole is an extract from a very patriotic speech made in Philadelphia, shortly before the Revolution—26 letters.

My 9-15-14-2-7-19-22 is a popular way of cooking steak.

My 22-1-18 is a jewel.

My 16-11-24-12-21- is necessary to a cool stove.

My 26-8-3-10- is a certain insect's home.

My 17-18-13 is a climbing plant.

My 25-4-6-5 is to produce in abundance.

**6.—QUERY.**

How was the first cannon mentioned in history made; where first used, and when were the first cast, and of what material? Where is the largest one in the world now?

**Answers to Puzzles July 13.**

1. James Monroe.

2.
o
H o
U r n
R o e F
R i g O r
A l l U d e
H F O R T H E
f a r T h i n g
d i s H w a t e r

3. Key—The Mecklenburg Resolutions.
"A hurry of hoofs in a village street,
A shape in the moonlight, a bulk in the dark,
And beneath, from the pebbles, in passing, a spark
Struck out by a steed flying fearless and fleet;
That was all! And yet, through the gloom and the light,
The fate of a nation was riding that night;
And the spark struck out by that steed in his flight,
Kindled the land into flame with its heat."

4. Words—Beryl, Ertil, Otis, Anna, Tudam, Sofas, Ellab, Isbri, Tigil, Ingof, Sloth, Urged, Nabal, Gowry. Written in a vertical column, it reports and thank forms this sentence: "Because it is Uncle Sam's birthday."

5. Fire-works, torpedos, pin-wheels, sky-rockets, parades, are all a part of Fourth of July celebrations.

6. JAM ..... M equals 1000
END ..... D equals 500
FACE ..... C equals 100
FIVE ..... V equals 5
ESSEX ..... X equals 10
RIDGE ..... I equals 1
SLOP ..... L equals 50
ONCE ..... C equals 100
NEXT ..... X equals 10

JEFFERSON 1776

7. Phineas Taylor Barnum was born at Bethel, Conn., in 1810. In his youth he was clerk in a country store, manager for a lottery company, and 1829 started an unsuccessful newspaper. His first venture as a showman was when he exhibited a colored woman, said to be 160 years old. After he had travelled with various small shows, and finally purchased a museum in New York, where he first exhibited "Tom Thumb." His greatest venture was made in regard to Jenny Lind, whom he netted $176,000. He took up his residence in Bridgeport, Conn., where he was elected mayor. He is best known as the owner of "The Greatest Show on Earth," and the exhibitor of "Jumbo." He lost his museum twice by fire, but never became discouraged. He served four terms in the legislature of Connecticut, delivered temperance lectures, wrote his autobiography, gave a museum to Tufts College, and died in 1891, very famous.

"SID."

**Chat.**

The last complete list of Prize Fourth of July puzzles is printed to-day, and our celebration is practically at an end. We have some very good puzzles, however, still on hand, and shall revive the puzzlers' patriotism with them whenever we think it necessary.

"Zeno."—Send the puzzles by all means; if they are good we shall be glad to receive them, and put them down to your credit.

"Multanomah."—Thanks for the pretty puzzle; but we missed your usual list of answers this week.

"Maggie Andrews."—Your explanation is received. We like to have the answers to the Queries at hand before they are printed, as a general thing. We shall try to answer yours in a week or two.

J. F. Lawson:—We could only accept eight of your puzzles, the remainder being written on both sides of the paper. We shall use them as soon as we settle the "What is It," and send in again.

"Bub:"—The editor is very glad to welcome you, and hopes you will enjoy "O. W. C." so much that you will come often.

Original puzzles have also been received from "Sid" and "J. H. N."

We have the pleasure of introducing to the puzzle solvers this week Misses "Jean and Jessie," two young ladies from California, who have joined our ranks, the first recruits we have had from that state, and all the more welcome on that account.

"E. E. G.:"—You are our "pioneer" in Florida, and we are very glad we have pleased you. There is no limit to the puzzles to be sent, or the prize to be given at the end of the year; each puzzler is at liberty to send as many as he chooses, the prize going to the one sending the greatest number of acceptable puzzles, or correct answers.

"D. F. R.:"—You are very welcome, indeed. Come again soon, and address as before, writing "For Wonder Column" across the envelope. This brings your letter directly to our department, and insures a more speedy acknowledgement of it.

Mabel Van A.:—You need only send the answer to the puzzles. It is not necessary to copy each one. We hope to hear from you again.

Other correct solutions have been received from "Sid," Richard Shipler, and "J. H. N."

### OUR WONDER COLUMN.

A list of prizes sent in by "Ned," Toledo, Ohio.—Editor.

**1.—WHAT AR

# News of the Week.

The Blade is a newspaper for free American citizens, and under the above head, aims to give, first, those events which are the history and progress of the world for the week—those which every intelligent man needs to know and should know; second, all important political events; and lastly, the leading minor occurrences that possess interest to every educated and thinking reader.

## WASHINGTON.

### CHANGE IN WOOL CLASSIFICATION

**Wool Growers Will be Much Interested in It.**

Washington, July 20.—An important change has been made by the Treasury department in the classification of wool that will lower the duty on some grades of the article nearly 100 per cent. The change follows conclusive evidence offered by wool importers that certain grades of high class wool were practically analogous to grades classified lower in the wool schedule of the McKinley bill.

Hereafter the material known as 149 and 150 flamantine skin wool, and 179 kassaphbatchia skin wool, second quality of the first or highest class, will be known as 396 and 397 Servian skin wool and 389 kassapbatchia skin wool, second quality of the third class. The changes in duty cannot be made clear to the laymen through the language of the wool law, but the statement may be accepted as true that the duty is considerably lowered; in some cases, as previously stated, nearly 100 per cent. The statement is made at the Treasury department.

Wool growers and importers will be interested in the extent of the change as shown by the law. First-class wool, which included the three kinds transferred to class 3, is provided for in the tariff act as follows: "Duty upon all wools of the first class shall be eleven cents per pound." Wools of the third-class are dutiable as follows: "On all wools of the third-class and on all camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall be 13 cents or less per pound, including charges, the duty shall be 32 per cent ad valorem. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class, the value wherof shall exceed 13 cents per pound, including charges, the duty shall be 50 per cent ad valorem." Difficulty in classifying wool known as "145 turkey improved fleece unwashed" caused the department to omit the wool altogether from the schedule, leaving it with the appraiser to determine its quality. The value of this wool differs according to its condition.

### LARGE NUMBER APPOINTMENTS

**Will Be Made Soon—Changes In Revenue Collections.**

Washington, July 21.—It is expected in the department that a large number of treasury appointments will be made in a short time. Secretary Carlisle's return from Chicago will preface the decisions in a number of applications that are hanging fire. Whether President Cleveland will sign the commissions at once or wait until Congress convenes to send their names to the Senate, can not be definitely stated.

Among the early selections will be a fourth auditor of the treasury in place of John Lynch, the colored ex-Congressman from Mississippi, whose resignation was asked for some time ago to take effect on the qualification of his successor.

More than a dozen collectors of internal revenue will also be selected following Mr. Carlisle's return. The question of appointing some one to fill the vacant directorship of the mint, seems as far from settlement as ever. No candidates have been given serious attention, and it is said that the office will remain vacant for some time to come. Secretary Carlisle, it is said, is fully satisfied with the manner in which Mr. Preston, the acting director, has discharged the duties of the office, and he feels no uneasiness in leaving the office in his efficient hands while he leisurely considers the claims of the various applicants.

### DIRECTOR PRESTON SUSTAINED.

**Secretary Carlisle Says He Was Acting by His Orders.**

Washington, July 22.—Secretary Carlisle, after an interview with Acting Mint Director Preston this morning, authorized the Associated Press to state that he fully approves the policy pursued in his absence by Acting Mint Director Preston in purchasing silver, and that the same policy will govern silver purchases in the immediate future. This statement will set at rest rumors that have been started that Secretary Carlisle would on his return reverse the policy of the Treasury in purchasing silver.

Mr. Preston was entrusted by Secretary Carlisle with entire discretion in purchasing silver when he left on his vacation. This morning, with the approval of Secretary Carlisle, he refused to purchase 100,000 ounces of silver at 70 cents, the London price being about 69 1-2 cents per ounce.

### IMMIGRANT STATISTICS.

**Number of People Who Arrived During the Year.**

Washington, July 20.—The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the month of June there arrived at the ports of the United States from the principal foreign countries, except the British North American possessions and Mexico, 67,726 immigrants, and in June, 1892, 77,120. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1893, the number of immigrants was 497,936, and during the corresponding period of the preceding year, 619,329.

Of the number arrived during the twelve months ending June 30 last, 96,813 came from Germany, a decrease of 34,309 ;from Italy ,12,493, an increase of 11,453, from Sweden and Norway, 53,372, a decrease of 3,281; from Russia (except Poland) 43,657, a decrease of 40,381, and from the United Kingdom 108,716 ,a decrease of 8,352.

**Col. Ainsworth Indicted.**

Washington, July 24.—The grand jury to-day found a true bill against Col. Frederick C. Ainsworth, chief of the record and pension division of the War department; George W. Dant, the contractor employed to make the excavation for the electric light plant; William E. Covert, superintendent, and Francis Sasse, engineer of the building, holding them responsible for the old Ford's theater disaster of June 9 last, in which 23 persons lost their lives, and a large number of others were injured.

**Report on Leaf Fibres.**

Washington, July 24.—The report made by Special Agent Dodge on the leaf fibres of the United States has just been published by the department of agriculture. It details the results of recent investigations relating to Florida sisal heap,the false sisal hemp plant of Florida, and other fibre-producing agaves; bowstring hemp, pineapple fibre, New Zealand flax and bear grass. Mr. Dodge says that the United States annually imports $8,000,000 worth of leaf fibres, a large proportion of which should and could be grown in this country.

**Miniature Battleship.**

Washington, July 22.—The miniature battleship Bancroft arrived at Annapolis and was transferred to the charge of Superintendent Phylian, of the Naval Academy, for use in the practical instruction of the cadets in the arts of modern warfare.

**Gen. Walker Dead.**

Washington, July 21.—General John G. Walker is dead. He was a distinguished figure in the battles of Sharpesburg, Manassas, and all the fights around Richmond. He was an accomplished linguist, and during Mr. Cleveland's first administration served the government upon several special missions in South America.

**The New Army Rifle.**

Washington, July 19.—The manufacture of the new army rifle (the Krag-Jorgensen) is being pressed vigorously, and a large number of special cutters and shapers have already been procured. It is believed that the first lot of completed arms will be ready for delivery and issue to the service about the 1st of September.

### BURROWS AFTER HOKE SMITH.

**Will Have His Pension Work Investigated.**

Washington, July 19.—(Special.)—Secretary Hoke Smith's unprecedented rulings in the Pension department are not to go unchallenged. It is stated here that immediately after the extra session of Congress convenes Hon. J. C. Burrows, of Michigan, will introduce a resolution calling for a vigorous investigation of the Georgian's administration of that department, with a view, especially, to determining the legality of some of the remarkable orders issued by Secretary Smith and put in force by Commissioner Lochren.

It is understood that Mr. Burrows takes the same view of the action of the commissioner of pensions in suspending pensioners under the act of 1890 that Gen. Alger did in an interview in New York a few days ago. He claims that after a soldier has been examined in the legal way and his pension granted, the commissioner has no right to suspend him from the rolls or reduce his pension or compel him to be re-examined and go through the form of again qualifying to draw a pension.

### THEY MUST BE TREATED ALIKE.

**Important Decision to Shippers by the Supreme Court.**

Washington, July 21.—The decision of the United States Supreme court in the case of Union Pacific vs. Goodridge, just reported, holds that all shippers must be treated by carriers with absolute equality and distinctly recognizes the right of law-making bodies to regulate railways through railway commissions, especially that feature of state and federal regulation which requires carriers to obtain permission of the commission before granting lower rates to persons and places.

The case was brought under a statute of Colorado, which prohibits unjust discrimination in practically the same language as that employed in the interstate commerce law. The same rate, $1 a ton, was in effect to Denver from both Erie and Marshall, but while Erie coal paid the tariff rate, Marshall coal was only charged 60 cents per ton, a rebate of 40 cents from the schedule rate.

### WILL ONLY LAST SIXTY DAYS.

**Crisp Thinks the Session Will End Then.**

Washington, July 22.—One of the Southern members of Congress who is reckoned among the leaders of the house is in the city and has just received a letter from Mr. Crisp stating that he will not likely come to Washington until after August 1. This member who, for reasons known best to himself, does not desire to be quoted, is one of Mr. Crisp's ablest lieutenants, and in the letter to him the ex-speaker states that the extra session need not last longer than 60 days.

He thinks that the legislation made necessary by the Sherman act can be disposed of in six weeks, and by that time the ways and means committee and other committees which have a tariff bill and other important measures to consider will be organized and at work. The conclusion is that at the end of two months' extra session Congress may as well adjourn until December.

**THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.**
See particulars on 5th page.

### MUST BE PATIENT.

**Postoffice Department Hampered by Appropriations.**

Washington, July 20.—The attention of acting Postmaster General Jones has been called to a number of complaints of postmasters, which have appeared in the newspapers reflecting upon the Postoffice department because of non-compliance with their requests in the matter of allowances for letter carriers, etc.

Mr. Jones said there was no question that New York city and a large number of other offices throughout the country were actually in great need of additional carriers and other facilities for carrying on the work of the office, and while it would afford the department pleasure to comply with these requests, yet, as a matter of fact, it was powerless to do so, owing to the insufficient appropriations. The department while thus hampered by short appropriations, will try to do the best it can with those in hand, without favor or discrimination.

### AN HISTORIC REVOLVER.

**Weapon With Which Garfield Was Shot.**

Washington, July 25.—The police department officials are trying to get possession of the pistol with which Guiteau shot Garfield, to add it to the museum of such articles already collected and on exhibition. Mr. Donovan, who was property keeper of the police department at the time of the tragedy says that the district attorney carried it away from the station house after Guiteau's arrest, and the clerk could never get him to surrender it. He called on Col. Corkhill the following day and several times afterwards, but the colonel stated it would remain in his safe until after the trial and that then it would be returned to the police department; but after the trial and conviction Col. Corkhill stated that for the present it would remain in his office. Donovan then reported the matter to Commissioner Thos. P. Morgan, Chief in charge of the police department, and he understood that his report was referred to the chief justice of the District Supreme court.

"About a week afterwards," continues Donovan, "I received an order of the court to turn over the revolver to Col. Corkhill, and on the back of the order was Col. Corkhill's receipt for the same. I respectfully returned the order to the court with the endorsement, 'Not complied with, for the reason that I was unable to do so, as the property mentioned was not then nor ever had been, in my custody.' I also notified Col. Corkhill that I had returned his receipt to the court, as I could not accept a receipt for property never in my custody. That closed my efforts to get charge of the revolver."

**Weeding Out Process.**

Washington, July 25.—Secretary Carlisle intends to weed out clerks in the treasury department. He began operations yesterday by dropping six clerks from the rolls. Other swill be dropped from time to time as they are reported by the chiefs of divisions. These vacancies will be filled, of course, through the civil service commission, and in doing so it is the intention of Secretary Carlisle, everything else being equal, to giva preference to Democrats. It is stated that less than 10 per cent of the clerks in the treasury are Democrats. A number of reductions and promotions were also made yesterday in this department.

**Testing High Explosives.**

Washington, July 25.—The ordnance officers of the army are making some interesting experiments of high explosives at Sandy Hook. Last weeks shells filled with gun cotton and with Emmensite were fired from the twelve-inch mortars. The purpose was to demonstrate that this could be done without danger of explosion in the gun and the tests were convincing upon that point.

### WASHINGTON NOTES.

Assistant Secretary of State Quincy may resign, and it is said he is in search of an embassy.

Officers of the revenue cutter Rush report the discovery of an active volcano near Cape St. John, Alaska.

The Navy department has formally accepted the cruiser Detroit, and authorized the payment to the builders of reserve funds amounting to about $225,000.

A letter from the captain of the Alexandria totally disproves the rumor about the Mohican having been fired upon.

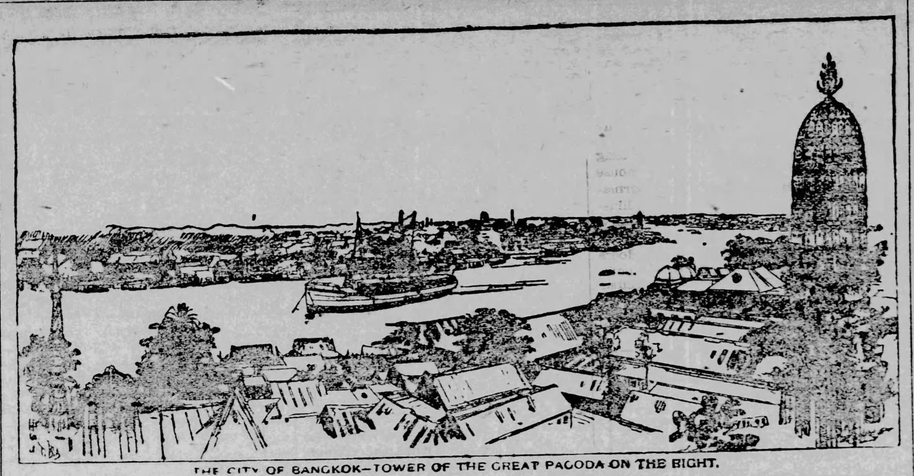
Professor Harrington, chief of the weather bureau, is endeavoring to complete a plan of action so that thunder storms may be forecast.

The report of the naval trial board on the recent trial trip of the practice ship Bancroft shows that the vessel met every requirement satisfactorily, proving herself to be a good sea boat, and her guns were fired with good results.

Since their issue last year not one of the Columbian half-dollars had found its way back to the Treasury department until yesterday, when one was received in a package of money sent for redemption by an Atlanta bank.

Secretary Carlisle denies that he has been selected for the Supreme bench vacancy. It is said he would like to be the Democratic nominee for President in 1896, and that he is indorsed by old-time Democrats, who approve his course of turning Republicans out of office.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics, in his statement of the exports and imports of gold and silver, reports that the exports of gold from the United States during the twelve months ended June 30, 1893, amounted to $108,680,844, and the imports to $21,174,381; excess of exports, $87,506,463.



THE CITY OF BANGKOK—TOWER OF THE GREAT PAGODA ON THE RIGHT.

## WILL THERE BE A WAR?

**REPLY GIVEN TO THE ULTIMATUM OF FRANCE,**

**WHICH IS UNSATISFACTORY TO THE LATTER POWER,**

**AND THE FRENCH MINISTER WILL LEAVE BANGKOK.**

**Full Text of Siam's Answer—British Comment on the Attitude of France—No Doubt as to the Latter's Intentions.**

London, July 21.—In response to questions asked in the House of Commons to-day, in regard to the Franco-Siamese dispute, Sir Edward Grey, parliamentary secretary of the foreign office ,said that the following terms of the ultimatum sent by France to Siam contained in a tele-

ADMIRAL HUMANN.

gram from Bangkok, tallied with those France had communicated to Great Britain, but gave the terms in fuller detail.

First—A recognition of the rights of Annam and Cambodia, on the left or eastern bank of the Mekong river.

Second—The evacuation of the forts held there by the Siamese within a month.

Third—Full satisfaction for various aggressions against French ships and French sailors on the Menan river.

Fourth—The punishment of the culprits and provision for the pecuniary indemnity of the victims.

Fifth—An indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for various damages sustained by French subjects.

Sixth—The immediate deposit of 3,000,000 francs, to guarantee the payment of the fourth and fifth claims, or the assignment of the taxes in certain districts, in lieu of the deposit of 2,000,000 francs.

**THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.**
See particulars on 5th page.

Paris, July 24.—1:45 p. m.—The government has notified the powers that it intended to establish a blockade of the Siamese coast, without prejudice to the other measure that may be taken with the object of securing to France the guarantee to which she is entitled.

The reply of Siam to the ultimatum of France has been received and in the main its terms are unsatisfactory. M. Pavie, the French minister at the Siamese capital, will leave Bangkok Wednesday to go aboard the French cruiser Ferfait.

The full text of Siam's reply is as follows:

"M. Le Ministre:—In reply to the communication which, by order of your government, you handed to me on Thursday, July 20, at 6:45 in the evening. In the evening his majesty, the king, my august sovereign, charges me to make to you the following declaration:

"His majesty regrets that no precise definition ever has been given him of what his majesty is to understand by the expression 'rights of the empire of Annam and of the kingdom of Gambodia on the left bank of the Mekong river and on the islands of the Mekong river.' His majesty has been ever ready to abandon all the territories over which the existence of these rights should have been proved, and five months ago his majesty proposed to submit all contested points to international arbitration. Now he submits to the pressure of circumstances in order to restore peace to his people and security to the numerous commercial interests at stake in his country. His majesty, therefore, consents to a delimitation of the frontiers between Siam and Gambodia. All the territory on the left bank of the Mekong river south of a line drawn from the most northerly of the Siamese military posts recently occupied by the Franco-Annamite troops to another point situated in the same latitude—that is, on the 18th degree north latitude—will be regarded as Annamite and Gambodian territory, the river below the point indicated becoming the line of separation between the neighboring states as far as to the point at which the river enters Cambodian territory, and the use of the islands in the river being common to the three co-terminous states. The two Siamese military posts now existing in the above described territory will be evacuated within a month.

**Deplores Recent Losses.**

"His majesty deplores sincerely the losses experienced by both sides in connection with the Kong-Kien and Khammon incidents, as well as the regrettable collision at the mouth of the Menam river. The Bangkien will be liberated and other satisfaction demanded will, if necessary, be given so far as compatible with ordinary justice and independence of the Siamese government, which the French government has declared its desire to respect. The four persons found guilty of acts of personal aggression, contrary to national or international law against French subjects, will be punished, and, where necessary, compensation in money will be made to the relatives of the victims.

"Long notes have been exchanged by us five times on the subject of certain claims made by French subjects on account of damage alleged to have been suffered by them, owing to the action of Siamese officials. These allegations are contested, however, by the latter.

"The king, guided by the same considerations as those actuating the foregoing decisions, agrees not to insist on the question of principle, and to hand over to the government of the French republic the sum of 2,000,000 francs for the benefit of those who suffered the above mentioned losses. The Siamese government proposes, without, however, making it a condition, the appointment of a mixed commission to inquire into the question of damages and the amount of money indemnities mentioned in paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of the French government's demand.

**Will Pay Indemnity.**

"The Siamese government will immediately deposit 3,000,000 francs to cover the amount of indemnifications enumerated above, the deposits to be made simultaneously with the exchange of notes by the two governments. His Majesty, having reason to believe that after proper inquiry the sum of 3,000,000 francs will be found to exceed the amount of indemnities claimable, relies on the justice of the French government for the refunding of such a balance, shall remain available after the settlement of the different cases.

"The Siamese is confident that in doing the demands of the French government in the manner shown by the foreign declarations, it has given proof of its sincere desire to maintain good relations with the French republic and to settle in the most complete manner all questions pending between the two governments."

The communication is signed by the Siamese minister of foreign affairs.

### GREAT EXCITEMENT IN LONDON AND PARIS.

**Strength of Siam on a War Footing—Something About the Country—Feeling at Berlin and Other European Capitals.**

London, July 25.—The correspondent at Bangkok of the Times telegraphs that the Siamese foreign minister, in replying to the statement of M. Pavie, the French minister, that Siam's answer to the French ultimatum was not satisfactory, expressed surprise and regret that the abdication by Siam of her sovereignty, not only over that part of her territory in dispute of the left bank of the Mekong river, and also over Stuntreng and Khone, which are indisputably Siamese by treaty is not considered fully in accordance with the requirements of France.

The Siamese minister therefore urges more strenuously than ever that France define exactly what she considers her rights in Anam and Cambodia, and on the left bank of the Mekong river.

The correspondent adds that the Siamese government has offered to provide pilots to take the French gunboats Lutin and Comete down the Menam river from Bangkok. These were asked for by M. Favie yesterday when he notified the Siamese government that he would leave the city on Wednesday to go on board the warship Inconstante. It appears certain now that M. Pavie will hasten his departure. It is said that the French minister on one of the gunboats and accompanied by the other, will go down the river this evening.

### FRENCH PROGRAMME.

**Paknam Forts to Be Destroyed and the Palace Bombarded.**

Paris, July 25.—The Liberte says that the French gunboats probably will go down the river, shell and destroy the Paknam forts and then return to their position before Bangkok to bombard the palace. Some painful measure is necessary, adds this journal, for the preservation of France's prestige.

The Debats says that Siam as a rice-producing country, probably does not fear greatly the blockade. As for the operations on land, the Debats thinks the Siamese will be provided surreptitiously by England with all the arms they need. The majority of the Paris newspapers devote as much space to denunciations of England as to the matter at issue between France and Siam. England is reproached by them with supporting the Siamese in their opposition to France's just demands and with planning to give the Siamese secret aid when hostilities begin. The extreme conservative and radical newspapers alone abstain from discussing the situation. They are holding back so as to denounce the government in case the Siamese venture prove a fizzle.

A dispatch from Rome says that Italy has asked England to protect Italian subjects in Siam.

### BRITISHERS EXCITED.

**Cabinet Discusses the Situation at Bangkok.**

London, July 25.—A dispatch from Paris to a news agency states that the blockade of the Siamese coast will become effective on Thursday or Friday next.

The French-Siamese troubles have been the one absorbing topic in the lobbies of the House of Commons. The situation is regarded with apprehension by all parties and the last news from Bangkok and Paris is read with as much anxiety as eagerness. On all sides regret is expressed that the British warships in Siamese waters were not reinforced a month ago, as the British interests in Siam outnumber the French a hundred to one. This afternoon a council of ministers was summoned at the instance of Lord Rosebery, secretary of state for foreign affairs, to meet in the prime minister's room of the House of Commons. The only subject discussed was the situation at Bangkok.

### WILL BE EATEN UP.

**France Will Have Serious Trouble in Siam.**

Chicago, July 25.—Phra Suriva Nutvate, chief commisioner from Siam to the World's Fair, said last night that the French "would be eaten up" if they put a foot on Siamese land. Said he: "We have a standing army armed with Manchester magazine rifles. On the land we are equal to the French."

### SIAM AND ITS RULER.

**King for Improvement But Unable to Overcome Early Training.**

London, July 25.—Siam is one of the most interesting countries of the orient. Bangkok, the capital, has a population variously estimated at from 600,000 to 800,000. The present king, Phrabat Somdet Phra Paramindr Maha Chulalonkorn Phra Chula Chom Klao Phra Chow Yuhua, to give his name in full, is 40 years old and began his reign when he was 15. He is just as progresive as his father but somewhat more exclusive. He is particularly interested in America and American business methods, and remarked to our counsel at Bangkok not long ago that he hoped before long to see a line of steamers plying between American ports and his capital.

Although the king is progressive in many [illegible] tions, he has, owing to the rigid restrictions of caste which prevail in the orient, never been farther from home than Calcutta. Before he ascended the throne all his subjects were obliged to approach the royal presence on their hands and knees. This degrading practice the king abolished upon his accession to the throne 25 years ago.

**Startling Innovation.**

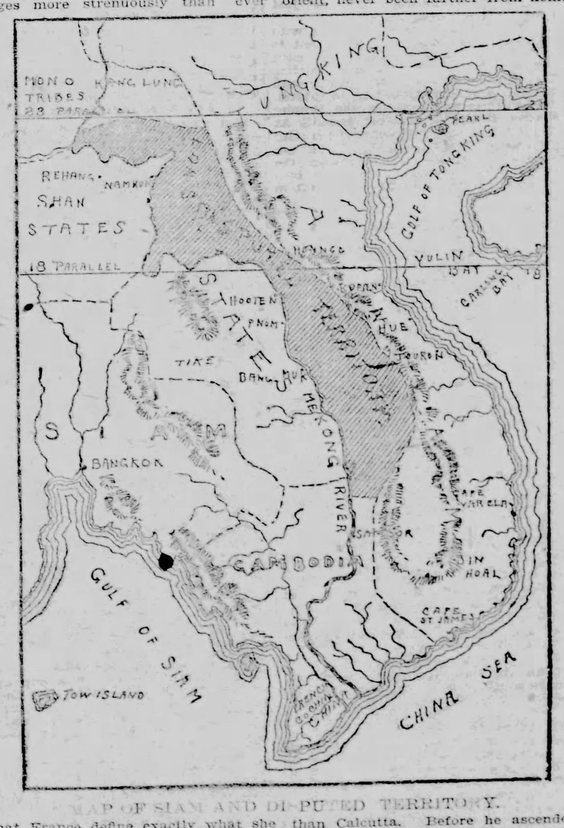
The king introduced another startling innovation some seven years ago at the celebration of his birthday, when he entered the royal ballroom leading the queen by the hand. It was the first time in the history of Siam that a king had ever appeared in public with his consort or in any way recognized her as his equal. Although the king has upwards of 300 wives, only one of them ranks as queen. The other wives are as subject to her will as to her husband's. The "second" wives, as they are called, attain, through their relation to the king, a certain rank of nobility. The king has 87 children.

The king and his subjects are devout Buddhists, and believe in the transmigration of souls. In the royal palace grounds are four white elephants in which his majesty believes are incased the souls of four of his royal predecessors on the throne. The king himself never comes into their presence without making humble obeisance.

Siam is 1,200 miles long, and 400 miles wides, and has a population of about 6,000,000 people. The kingdom comprises the west half of Cambodia, part of the isthmus connecting the Malay peninsula with the Asiatic continent and the north and middle portion of the peninsula called Lower Siam, the straits of which are tributary to Siam, and where it encloses the British province of Wellesley.

**Possess the Mekong.**

The French are already in possession of the lower Mekong river, and if Siam concedes the demands now made upon her, the river will be made almost entirely French. It was but a short time ago that the river was acknowledged to be a considerable distance to the westward of the French sphere of influence in Anam. A mountain range lies a long distance to the eastward of the Mekong river, and the French claimed no jurisdiction to the westward of this range. Recently, France claimed the entire watershed to the westward of the mountains to the river, and now she demands that the Siamese evacuate the westward bank, which, if they do, will place both banks of the river for the greater part of its length in possession of the French. This would give France jurisdiction over certain parts of the Laos states that are now tributary to Siam. In its more northerly course the river separates the Shan states, under British control, from the Laos states. If France gets possession of the territory she evidently desires, her newly acquired possessions will border on what is practically British territory.




MAP OF SIAM AND DISPUTED TERRITORY.

**The Blockade.**

Paris, July 25. The Liberte (newspaper) says that France will seize and hold Battambang and Angkor as guarantees that her demands will be satisfied.

The Temps says that the beginning of the blockade will be deferred until Thursday or Friday, to enable France to take the steps prescribed by international law.

**Feeling at Berlin.**

Berlin, July 25.—The Tageblatt says that Germany would be pleased should France's over-reaching spirit cause serious complications in Asia. Nor would the German government be disturbed, adds the Tageblatt, if the present trouble result in acute rivalry in Eastern Africa between France and Great Britain.

### THE VICTORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

**Capt. Bourke Still on the Witness Stand.**

Valetta, July 19.—In the Victoria court-martial Capt. Bourke was questioned closely as to Admiral Tryon's manner of receiving the suggestions concerning the signal for the fatal maneuver. His replied that the admiral's answers were rather short and sharp. As to his own impressions at the time, Capt. Bourke said:

"It is difficult to say what I thought or felt in those moments. I have thought so much on the matter, and

MAURICE A. BOURKE, CAPTAIN OF THE VICTORIA.

so much has been said since regarding what might have happened or ought to have happened, that at last I cannot swear just what my impressions were."

In answer to further questions Capt. Bourke said: "I know that the admiral considered the Victoria a bad flagship, because his flags were forward, whilst it was his business to look aft."

Capt. Winsloe, the prosecutor—"Did you consider the maneuver ordered an unprecedented one?"

Capt. Bourke—"Certainly. I never had to do it before."

Although Lord Clifford was examined at length, he added little information to what was already known of the disaster. He admitted, however, that Admiral Tryon, in making the order for the signal, gave him a slip of paper on which was written only the figure six, and communicated the rest of the instructions orally. This, he added, was rather unusual.

Valetta, July 20.—In the Victoria court martial Rear Admiral Markham said that he had conferred with his flag lieutenant and captain, and that both concurred in his assumption that the Victoria was to pass round on the outside of the Camperdown. Had this assumption been founded on fact, the maneuver would have been attended by no danger. When he discovered that his assumption was wrong he

ADMIRAL SIR MICHAEL CULME SEYMOUR.

watched the Victoria's helm signal with the closest attention. The rear admiral stated that he was cognizant of Vice Admiral Tryon's memorandum in regard to disobedience or obedience of orders when strict obedience would entail disaster.

In reply to further questions asked him, Rear Admiral Markham stated that when he saw that the Victoria's helm signals were not altered he ordered Captain Johnstone to reverse the Camperdown's starboard screw, and to close the watertight doors in the collision bulkheads. These orders were communicated by Capt. Johnstone to the proper officers and were promptly obeyed. Soon afterward Rear Admiral Markham saw that a collision was inevitable and the order to go astern with both engines was signalled to the engine room. When the final flying on the Victoria was hauled down, the Camperdown was powerless to avoid a collision.

Valetta, Malta, July 21.—The court-martial appointed to examine into the loss of the battleship Victoria met again Thursday. Capt. Johnstone, of the Camperdown, which ran into and sank the Victoria was re-examined. He testified that he felt that he was obeying orders without knowing clearly how Vice Admiral Tryon intended the evolution to be effected. To have hesitated would have been to disobey. His general feeling was that it was safest to confide in the ability of Vice Admiral Tryon. He had on previous occasions obeyed the vice admiral's signals during evolutions without knowing the object of the maneuver.

**THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.**
See particulars on 5th page.

### FOR SAILORS' RELIEF FUND.

**Fifty Thousand Pounds Have Been Contributed.**

London, July 19.—The Lord Mayor's fund for the relief of the families who lost members in the Victoria disaster has been closed to contributors.

It is 50,000 pounds. In his letter of thanks to the donors the Lord Mayor says that the fund probably will relieve all sufferers besides sufficing for the foundation of a trust fund to be used in case of a similar disaster in the future.

**THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.**
See particulars on 5th page.

### ENGLISH FARMERS FAIL.

**An Unprecedently Large Number Have Gone Under This Summer.**

London, July 24.—Statistics concerning the failures of farmers in the first six months of 1893 have been published this week. They throw bright lights on the present depression of agriculture in England. From last January 1 to last July 1, the number of failures among the farmers has been 40 per cent larger than in the corresponding months of last year. In England and Wales more than 10,000 persons engaged in agriculture are living in sheds, barns, tents, vans and in the open fields. Thousands of unemployed agricultural labors are hovering in the outskirts of London. In the same volume of statistics 52,484 persons are reported to be living now on coasting merchant vessels and inland barges.

**Exportation Prohibited.**

Vienna, July 21.—The official Gazette publishes an order prohibiting the exportation of hay, straw, or other fodder from Austria-Hungary.

### THE LAST ELEVEN CLAUSES.

**Postponed Financial Clauses Will Next Be Considered.**

London, July 21.—The last eleven clauses of the home rule bill were brought through the committee stage last evening. On Thursday evening of last week the work of the house in committee had been pushed forward to clause 27. This clause, concerning judges and other persons having salaries charged on the consolidated fund, was carried on Monday. Clause 28, concerning persons in the civil service, and clause 29, concerning pensions, were passed last evening.

Ten o'clock last evening was the time fixed in the government schedule for closing the debate on the other eleven clauses. At that hour the committee was discussing Mr. Gladstone's amendment, which provided that acts relating to the royal constabulary be repealed at the end of six years, and that none but civil police be created under any Irish act. This amendment concerned clause 30, which deals with the Irish royal constabulary and Dublin metropolitan police.

**Under the Closure.**

The debate was cut short as the clock struck, and, under the closure, the amendment was carried by a vote of 357 to 29. Clauses 30-36 were then passed in rapid succession by majorities varying between 24 and 34. The subjects of these clauses are: Police, Irish exchequer, law applicable to both houses of the Irish legislature, supplemental provisions as to the powers of the Irish legislature; limitation of borrowing by local authorities, temporary restriction on powers of the Irish legislature and executive with regard to land, and transitory provisions.

Clause 37, concerning the continuance of existing laws, courts, officers, etc., was carried without division. Clause 38, concerning the appointed day for the purposes of the bill, was, carried by a vote of 295 to 261. Clause 39, concerning the significance of the terms used in the bill, was lost. Clause 40, concerning the title of the act, was carried without division. The committee then rose.

There was a total lack of excitement throughout the evening. The next work in committee will be the consideration of the postponed financial clauses 14, 15 and 16 of the government clauses on finance and post-office, of the schedules and of the preamble. The debate on these subjects, according to the government programme, will be closured one week from last night.

### CHOLERA RAMPANT IN MOSCOW.

**Principally Among the Poorer Classes of Citizens.**

London, July 20.—The cholera is rampant among the poorer classes in Moscow. Much indignation is felt in Russia because the director of prisons, upon learning that there was cholera in the Moscow prisons, ordered a majority of the prisoners to be removed to four other cities, thus increasing the danger of a spreading of the infection.

There have been no cases so far in St. Petersburg. In Poddia, and other infected places the death rate has not lessened.

**THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.**
See particulars on 5th page.

### AWARD IN BERING SEA CASE

**Will Not Likely be Made Until Late in August.**

Ottawa, Ont., July 24.—Advices from Paris point to the probability of the Bering Sea arbitration not reaching an award until late in August. Therefore Sir John Thompson, one of the arbitrators, will not return to Canada, it is stated, until early in September. The indications now are regarded as not favorable for the British case as they were a few weeks ago.

It is feared also that the attitude of the British government in the Siamese question is liable to affect French influence upon the arbitration.

### ANOTHER GREAT LABOR WAR.

**Half the Miners of Great Britain Will Go Out.**

London, July 23.—Another great labor war is apparently inevitable. More than half the miners of Great Britain, numbering 300,000 men have decided not to submit to the reduction of wages ordered by the proprietors. It will be a strike or lockout in which the men will probably be badly beaten.

Labor is in a far weaker position, both morally and in resources, than in the great strike of the cotton trade last autumn. The men are really playing the employers' game in stopping work.

**The Storthing Cut His Salary.**

Stockholm, July 21.—The Storthing, as an outcome of the dispute with King Oscar regarding the appointment of Norwegian consuls, has reduced the king's Norwegian appanage from 336,000 to 256,000 kroner.

**French Elections.**

Paris, July 24.—The Journal Officiel announces to-day that August 20 is the date fixed for the election of members of the chamber of deputies. The second ballots will be taken September 3.

### LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

Canada's exports during the fiscal year ending June 30 are valued at $115,187,665, beating the record.

Miners in Great Britain threaten to go on a strike against a proposed reduction in wages by 5 per cent.

The Duke de Veragua, in reply to a message from New York friends, cables that he would not refuse a fund from Americans.

A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says that a revolution has broken out in the state of Santa Catharina, which borders Rio Grande do Sul.

### BOMBARDMENT OF MANAGUA.

**Revolutionists Kept It Up for Four Hours Yesterday.**

Managua, Nicaragua, July 25.—This city was under bombardment by revolutionists for four hours Monday morning. Two of the steamers seized by the Leons when they started the revolt, appeared off Managua. They opened fire at once, and continued to shell the city until 8 o'clock.

Thirty shells in all were thrown into the city. Considerable damage was done to public buildings and private houses, and two persons were killed. No notice of the proposed bombardment was given, but the shelling was done before the women and children had a chance to leave the city.

One shell burst near the house occupied by Minister Baker and his daughter. Minister Baker has sent a protest to the leaders of the revolution against the violation of the rules of civilization and acts of barbarism in shelling the city without first giving notice.

### TROUBLE FEARED IN KANSAS.

**Eleven Companies of Militia Ordered Out.**

Topeka, Kas., July 25.—Eleven companies of militia have been ordered to be in readiness to start for the scene of the miners' troubles. The situation is critical.

Weir City, Kas., July 25.—Over 500 negroes have arrived from the South and are installed within the stockades. All are armed, and are being put through a drill. There were six carloads of the negroes.

**Murder Urged.**

Weir City, July 25.—No more anarchistic appeal was ever made than the address of President Walters, the leader of the striking miners. Speaking of "47" strip pit, which ran Saturday and expected to run again he said:

"Put your women and children in front of you and go to the pit with your flags and banners and see those men. When you come to the line don't stop, but go right on. That United States injunction amounts to nothing. You are violating no law except for trespass, and they can only arrest you for that. No matter if 125 deputies with Winchesters try to stop you.

"Go down into the pit and persuade those men to quit work and if they won't quit persuade them. (Cheers.) Now, mind, I counsel no violence. (Laughter.) But they must be persuaded to quit and if one argument doesn't persuade them to quit use one that will. (Cheers.) If three or four of you should happen to catch a blackleg out and give him a good sound thrashing they couldn't hang you for that. Those scabs ought to be tarred and see if we couldn't make them a little blacker than they are."

### DESTITUTE PEOPLE AT DENVER.

**Meeting Held Last Night to Provide Means for Them.**

Denver, Col., July 25.—A meeting was held here last night to devise means of taking care of the destitute. There are over 8,000 of them.

**To Succeed Stanford.**

Sacramento, July 25.—Governor Markham has appointed Geo. C. Perkins to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the death of Leland Stanford.

**The President's Routine.**

Buzzard's Bay, Mass., July 25.—The same routine as last year was continued by the President, Col. Lamont and Dr. Bryant. They spent the day down the bay, returning with a successful catch.

KNOWLEDGE

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Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

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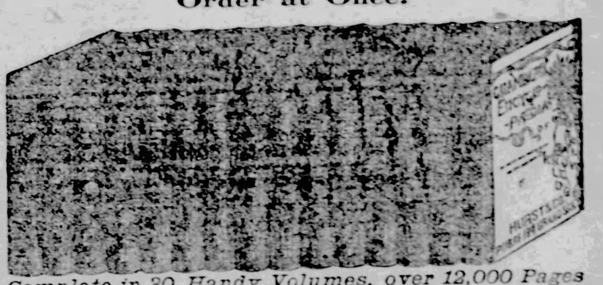

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# GENERAL NEWS.

## CRIME IN THE MINT.

### How the Crime Was Committed—Experts at Work.

New Orleans, July 20.—(Special.)—Private advices received here are to the effect that orders have been issued for the arrest of James M. Dowling, cashier of the United States mint in this city, on a charge of embezzlement of government funds Mr. Dowling is and has been prominently identified with the commercial and political history of New Orleans for years, and the news that he was to be arrested was received with marked surprise by his numerous friends. The charge of embezzlement grew out of a fire which occurred in one of the mint vaults three weeks ago. The origin of the fire was a mystery, and the officials of the mint could not account for it. Cashier Dowling was the only person who had the key to the vault and knew the combination on the inner door.

At the time of the fire there was $7,000,000 in gold and silver and $25,000 in greenbacks in the vault. The greenbacks were in a tin box, and the fire started among the bills. The explanation by Cashier Dowling as to the origin of the fire was that an oil lamp had been displaced from its socket by the explosion of an incandescent globe in the vault, and had fallen into the tin box. The oil had, he contended, become fired, and the bills were ignited.

It is believed that instead of there being 25,000 in the vault at the time of the fire, only a small amount was stored in the box, and that the fire was started with a view of covering up a shortage which would have been discovered as soon as the annual settlement at the end of the fiscal year would have been made. Dowling has a daughter, Mrs. Robert West, living in New York.

## THE COLD STORAGE CALAMITY.

### The Jury Holds Four Men Responsible for It.

Chicago, July 19.—The coroner's jury investigating the World's Fair cold storage calamity reached a verdict last evening. The jury held to the grand jury the following persons: D. H. Burnham, director of works at the World's Fair; Fire Marshal Edward Murphy, of the World's Fair fire department; J. B. Skinner, president of the Hercules Iron Co.; Chas. A. McDonald, secretary and treasurer of the Hercules Iron Co.

The jury reached its conclusion more quickly than the time they were out would indicate, as there were sixteen deaths and each represented a separate case, though the finding was made as to the whole. A separate document signed by the jurors represented the verdict in each case. The verdict was the same in all the cases and read as follows: "We, the jury, find that the deceased came to his death from injuries and burns received at a fire of the cold storage building at the World's Fair grounds on July 10, 1893; and we, the jury, find from the evidence that Charles A. McDonald, John B. Skinner, D. F. Burnham and Edward W. Murphy be held to the grand jury for criminal negligence and there held until discharged by due course of law."

## BETTER FEELING AT DENVER.

### Bankers Issue a Card Repudiating Gov. Waite.

Denver, July 21.—Comptroller Eckels telegram to Bank Examiner Adams was most opportune and did untold good. Mr. Adams is of the opinion that all the closed banks can settle in full and have a balance left. It will be some days, however, before he can prepare his statement. The commercial houses that went down with the banks are in equally as good condition. The Hallack-Speer-Newton Lumber company, which assigned Wednesday with assets of $600,000, resumed business to-day. The Flanders Dry Goods' company, which closed for $200,000, will open their doors to-day. Many others will follow shortly.

The merchants and bankers to-day issued a card to the public in which they declare their faith in Colorado's future, and that the present trouble is but temporary. They regret the violent utterances made by excited individuals, and declare that these do not represent the people of this city or state. They conclude by declaring for free coinage of silver, and ask all members of Congress to aid in securing this at the coming extra session.

## PRESIDENT FULLY RECOVERED.

### The Yacht Oneida Returns to Buzzard's Bay.

Buzzard's Bay, July 20.—E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida, having on board President Cleveland, Dr. Bryant and the owner, dropped anchor off Monument Neck late Wednesday afternoon. A few moments later the little launch was lowered and the party was soon landed at the wharf at Gray Gables. The party has been cruising since Monday along Long Island sound and Narragansett bay, and in the meantime doing more or less fishing. A call at Gray Gables last evening found the President on the veranda. He expressed himself as having had a most enjoyable cruise, and that he did not contemplate another during his stay here.

In speaking of his physical condition, he said that he was in splendid health, and that the rheumatic trouble had disappeared, for which he was truly thankful. He could not give any definite time when he would be likely to return to Washington. After Mr. Benedict had concluded his chat with Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland, he boarded the Oneida and before sunset was well down the bay. Dr. Bryant still remains at Gray Gables.

## PEACE PLOW TO BE MADE.

### Will be a Companion to the Columbian Bell.

New York, July 20.—The Columbian Liberty Bell committee have sent forward from Troy, N. Y., all the swords, guns, chains and filings that they have received that could not be fused into the Columbian Liberty bell or availed of in the clapper, to Messrs. Deere & Co., plow manufacturers, Moline, Ills., who have volunteered to make the Columbian peace plow without cost to the committee.

The Columbian Liberty Bell committee now desire historical wood, of great historical interest, for the wood part of the plow. Persons having control of such wood are requested to send their contributions to the manufacturers, at Moline, Ills. Small contributions of great historical interest will be inlaid in the wood of the plow.

## PROPOSITION TO THE OSAGES.

### They May Accept and the Strip Be Opened.

Guthrie, O. T., July 24.—The Cherokee commission, who have been conferring with the Osage Indians for several weeks, have at last submitted a proposition to the Indians which they look upon favorably and may accept. They are to receive 160 acres apiece and be paid 50 cents an acre for the balance. This will give the government 1,250,000 more acres of land to throw open to settlement the coming winter.

## Moody's Big Meetings.

Chicago, July 21.—Evangelist Moody has secured possession of the Empire theater for five weeks, and has opened it for nightly gospel meetings. It is an unusual thing for a theater to be opened for religious meetings in the heat of summer, but the size and character of the audiences seem to justify the step. The theater not only on Sunday, but last evening, was filled. The audience was of a motly character, but it was a more interested and attentive congregation than is often seen in a church.

## Subject to Homestead Entry.

Guthrie, O. T., July 24.—There is considerable excitement here over a discovery in the land office. An examination of the records of the land office show that there are 1,500,000 acres of land in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservations in the western part of this territory, subject to homestead entry and which has never been filed.

## JUDGE JENKINS WILL HOLD ON.

### Will Not Resign Because He Was Indicted.

Milwaukee, Wis., July 19.—Judge Jenkins will not resign from the bench of the United States Circuit court in

JUDGE JENKINS

consequence of his indictment by the grand jury as a director of the Plankinton bank.

He has reached this decision since a conference with Crief Justice Fuller of the United States Supreme court, and his circuit court confreres. The chief justice will personally lay Judge Jenkins's case before President Cleveland.

## THE WHITE CITY WAS DESERTED

### No Visitors Passed the World's Fair Gates Sunday.

Chicago, July 24.—The White City was deserted Sunday, and the warm sun of the peaceful Sabbath shone upon desolate thoroughfares, lonely Columbian guards, and a few inhabitants of Midway Plaisance, who had left that cosmopolitan quarter early in the day to view the big buildings in the park. The Sunday closing order was rigidly enforced, and any person who entered the Exposition grounds had to prove that his presence there was absolutely necessary.

All buildings were closed and the sign "Closed To-day" placed on the doors of each of the white houses, was entirely unnecessary, as there were no persons in the park who cared to do any visiting or sightseeing. All the electric and steam launches and gondolas were tied up, no fountains was playing, the thousands of booths were barren of wares and their handsome saleswomen, and altogether it was the most complete "closed Sunday" the World's Fair has known. Only two gates were open, and these were for passholders.

Towards noon a man appeared at the Sixty-fourth street gate ordered a ticket for admission and was refused. He then took the number of the gateman who refused to let him in. It is supposed he was securing evidence for prosecuting the Exposition officials for contempt of court, Judge Philip Stein having granted an injunction to restrain the officials from closing the Fair Sundays.

## NARROW ESCAPE FROM A FIRE.

### No More Fireworks Will Be Permitted on the Fair Grounds.

Chicago, July 24.—From this on fireworks will not be permitted on the Fair Grounds, or they will have to be set off away from the buildings. Saturday night a bomb was sent up and before it had reached a great height it exploded and the shell falling on the Manufactures building, crashed through the skylight and set fire to the curtain stretched below. Had it not been for the prompt work of the fire department the building and perhaps others would have been consumed. As it was firemen climbed 100 feet up on the big beams and tore down the burning cloth, extinguishing the flames, which had obtained considerable headway.

"That ends the fireworks," said Chief Allison, of the Manufactures building. "Either the fireworks must be stopped altogether or no more must be near the big buildings. After the fire Thursday night I sent a letter to the council of administration protesting against the firing of rockets from Music hall hereafter. To-night they were fired successfully from a float 1,000 feet from the shore. I shall forward another protest against the firing of bombs from the beach."

## THE MOTTOS WERE DESTROYED.

### Young People Are Requested to Furnish Them Again.

Chicago, July 22.—At the World's Youth's congress, held this week, the delegates were asked to each hand in his or her choice of a watchword and a motto to be recommended for adoption by the youth of the world, especially by the schools represented by the two thousand or more young people actually present at the gathering. They did this, but it was discovered that a sad accident befel the precious bits of paper. Pending the action of the committee that was to make the selection of the best one the janitor, supposing that they were waste paper, threw them into the refuse fire.

The committee now desires so far as the young people who were present may be received through the press, they will send to the secretary, F. Frederick, Bliss Institute, Chicago, the choice they then named. The committee also extends the invitation to all young people who were eligible to delegateship in the congress—that is, all students between 13 and 21 years of age, in any institution of learning. The watchword is to consist of but one word, and the motto not to exceed ten.

## MISS WILLARD RECOVERING.

### Now Recuperating at Luzerne, Switzerland.

Chicago, July 21.—Miss Frances E. Willard has almost recovered from her illness, although Dr. Richardson, her physician, will not permit her to do as much as dictate a letter. Dr. Richardson says that Miss Willard must have absolute rest until the first of October.

Miss Willard, in company with Lady Henry Somerset, with whom she has been spending the summer, left London for Lucerne, Switzerland, July 5. They will remain at Lucerne until the latter part of September, when Miss Willard will sail for America. Her condition during the months of April and May was far more critical than her friends were advised, it is said. Her illness was entirely due to overwork, but she thinks that her present vacation in the mountains will make her as well as ever.

## THE KAISER'S VISIT DENIED.

### William Will Not Cross the Atlantic Just Now.

New York, July 24.—The Times has this to say regarding Emperor William's visit to the World's Fair: "The fact of such world-wide complications suddenly looming on the international horizon should be enough in itself to brand as nonsensical the report that the German emperor dreams of putting the Atlantic between him and his empire. Two or three years ago a fancy to see Chicago caught what may be called the tourist lobe of his energetic brain, and he talked half jestingly about it for a week or so. An official friend, at my request, asked a member of the diplomatic staff here about it last night, and the answer was that the rumor must be absurd buncombe."

## GOLOID COIN NOT A SUCCESS.

### Senator Sherman Says the Experiment Was Tried.

Baltimore, July 24.—Willard G. Day, of this city, who gives much of his time to the study of economic questions, recently addressed a letter to Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, making a suggestion regarding the issue of coins composed of alloyed silver and gold.

In his answer Senator Sherman says the experiment of making gold coins, consisting partly of silver and partly of gold, was tried when he was secretary of the Treasury, but that it was found that the coin could not be distinguished from silver. He says, however, that the problem might be solved.

### Grover and the Pope.

Baltimore, July 19.—The News announces that there is now on the way to Rome a letter from President Cleveland to the Pope, congratulating the holy father upon the 50th anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy.

## NEWBY WAS FOUND GUILTY.

### Termination of an Important Case at Springfield, Ill.

Springfield, Ill., July 24.—The celebrated case of Daniel Benton, or William Newby, charged with defrauding the government out of a pension of $22,000 by fraudulent means, and which has been on trial in the United States District court for the past eleven days, was given to the jury Saturday afternoon.

After being out about fifteen minutes they returned with a verdict finding the defendant guilty. Judge Allen will pass sentence next Tuesday. It is understood the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme court. The case is a very remarkable one. The government claimed the defendant was Daniel Benton, alias "Rickety Dan," a noted horse-thief, of Tennessee, while the defendant claimed he was Bill Newby, who was supposed to have been killed at the battle of Shiloh and was never seen for thirty years until the spring of 1891, when he turned up at his former home, White county, Illinois.

Thirty witnesses from Tennessee testified that he was "Rickety Dan," while over 100 witness for the defense testified that he was Newby, by reason of his walk and two moles which are visible on his face. When the decision of the jury was announced the prisoner became very nervous, and wanted to be taken away immediately.

## OHIO'S SPLENDID WOOL EXHIBIT

### May Be Withdrawn From the World's Fair.

Chicago, July 24.—As the result of what is thought to be unjust discrimination it is possible that the Ohio wool exhibit at the World's Fair may be withdrawn from competition for the award. The jury on awards began its work Saturday with the examination of the wool display from Ohio flock raisers. The committee went about its work in a cut and slash manner and after half a dozen fleeces had been uselessly torn apart and thrown aside executive commissioner Ryan was notified of the unusual proceeding of the examiners. Mr. Ryan at once investigated the matter and found that one member of the jury of awards is the superintendent of the Australian wool exhibit.

Australia, as is well known, finds its chief competitor in the wool interest here at the exposition in the Buckeye state and thus it is manifestly unjust that the superintendent of that exhibit should have the privilege of passing upon the merits of the Ohio display.

Mr. Ryan has caused the examination of Ohio wool to be suspended and the whole matter to be laid over a week for fuller investigation. Meantime he will consult with President Peabody of the Ohio commission as to what is best to be done in the matter.

## LEADERS READY TO ASSEMBLE.

### Cabinet Will Be at Washington by August 1.

New York, July 21.—A Washington special says: August 1 has practically been decided upon as the date for the assembling in Washington of the leaders of the next House, and also for the return of the majority of the Cabinet. The President, it is thought, will reach here not later than August 3, in order to consult with the men who are to make the battle for the repeal of the Sherman law. Speaker Crisp says that he now expects to arrive in Washington on August 1. The members of the Cabinet are all planning to be here by August 1.

Secretary Smith, who is now in the Northwest, has ordered his house to be prepared by that date, and Secretary Herbert, who is now on a tour inspecting the navy yards, has taken a new house, which will be ready on August 1. Secretary Morton will make a short Western trip before the first of the month. Postmaster General Bissell expected to remain in Buffalo until August 1, and Secretary Lamont will likely arrive in Washington before the end of the month. He will not take up his permanent quarters here until that time. Secretary Carlisle will be the only one of the Cabinet in the city until the Cabinet convenes.

## FOREST FIRES IN WYOMING.

### Great Damage Being Caused Near Buffalo.

Buffalo, Wyoming, July 24.—For some days at Fort McKinney the temperature has been 112 in the shade, at Buffalo from 4 to 6 o'clock, while the mercury in the sun stands 130 to 150 degrees. This is the hottest weather recorded for eight years. Not a drop of rain has fallen for nine weeks, and the range is completely destroyed. Buffalo is surrounded by forest fires. To the southwest twenty miles fire has been burning with more or less intermittent severity since July 7. The fire at one time came down into the valley, destroying all of Tulley's fields, pastures, fences, corrals, etc., on Poison creek, and burning half of Horster's place south of Muddy creek. By great exertions the fire was checked.

Up Clear creek canon another fire is burning. The cavalry troops from McKinney went out to endeavor to extinguish it, but nothing can be done without rain. Ten thousand acres of choice timber are already destroyed just east of Buffalo.

THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.
See particulars on 5th page.

### Situation Summed Up.

Pittsburg, Kas., July 25.—The Evening World, of Pittsburg, thus sums up the situation editorially:

"The situation at Weir City is certainly a very serious one, and from it all there can come no good results. Men who are led in impotent action by the treachery of a lawless sheriff of a county, or led to hope that they can win a contest by trampling the laws of the land under their feet are simply deluded. They will see the folly of their actions in the near future, and their contempt for the officers who would aid them in getting their heads further into the halter will be still greater than it is now with their ill feeling toward men with whom they cannot agree as to the manner in which the mines of the operators in the district shall be worked.

The principal cause of the trouble and bad feeling now lies in the fact that the miners who desire to do as near the right thing as possible have been lied to by agitators from the governor of the state down to the most insignificant fellows in the movement. The governor has been endeavoring to make political capital out of the situation for his party, while many of the local agitators have been prompted to prolong the controversy as long as possible because of the fact that there is money in it for them to blow."

## LIABILITIES OF A MILLION.

### Gigantic Failure of the DePauw Glass Company.

Louisville, Ky., July 24.—The liabilities the De Pauw Glass company, which assigned Saturday, will aggregate $1,000,000. Mr De Pauw also made a personal assignment and his liabilities, it is also thought, will reach a million.

### Federal Officers to Be Appointed.

New York, July 22.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says the federal offices in this city will be filled by President Cleveland as follows: For collector of the port of New York, John D. Kernan, of New York; for surveyor of the port of New York, Robert Greyer Monroe, of New York; for naval officer of the port of New York, William A. Poucher, of Oswego, or Alfred C. Chapin, of Brooklyn.

### Blatchford's Successor.

New York, July 22.—The World says it is in a position to state that President Cleveland will not appoint a successor to the late Justice Blatchford, of the Supreme court of the United States, until Congress meets. The various rumors circulated that the justiceship will be offered to Secretary Gresham, or to Secretary Carlisle, or to Attorney General Olney, have no foundation.

## THE MOSES TO LEAD BUSINESS OUT OF EGYPT

### Not Yet Discovered—The Country Distrust Democracy and Its Methods, and Its Tariff Tinkering.

New York, July 24.—The World prints the following views on the situation expressed by ex-President Benjamin Harrison:

"TheSherman act is not alone responsible for the prevailing want of confidence. The distrust is not against silver only; it is not against the government issue of money; people are not holding gold throughout the country. Relatively, gold is circulated as freely as silver. People are withdrawing money—gold, silver and paper alike—from the circulating banks or the savings institutions and are locking it in safe deposit vaults or hiding it away in old stockings. They do this not because they have not confidence in government money, but because they are fearful of business calamities. The distrust is increasing, and the outlook is gloomy.

"The Sherman act is not the sole cause of bad times. That measure has served its purpose, it is true, but it is not responsible for the depression which confronts commerce, trade and agriculture.

"The political party in power came in on a statement of its principles formulated and promulgated at Chicago, where a gathering which represented a diversity of political beliefs and prejudices gave this statement to the country as the platform of the Democratic party. It was announced to the country that the existing system of the tariff should be modified to the extent of a tariff for revenue only. On this basis, the candidates of the party now in power were elected. The enormous manufacturing interests, were, of course, duly impressed, and business has been compelled to suit itself to the condition to which the Chicago platform must logically lead.

### Impossible to Bridge It.

"It is impossible to bridge over suddenly the wild chasm intervening between comparative free trade and the protective system under which the nation grew rich, without prolonged convulsions in trade. Great economic changes do not adjust themselves with celerity; hence, fearing changes, factories stop, workshops close and prices shrink.

"If the Chicago enunciation of principles is to be maintained, business must prepare for a change. According to its principles, the government is pledged to reduce the tariff to the standard of the Chicago convention. The business of the country cannot prosper under these circumstances. Distrust is widespread; everything languishes.

"The heterogenous political elements that will meet at Washington in August will represent free trade and many theories contrary to business stability. The outlook is dark, because it is hard to see how relief is to come. The distrust might be dispelled, perhaps, but how? In one sense, the situation is theatrical. Excitement may be calmed by a stroke of inspiration. A panic is sometimes averted by a band striking up a popular air just as the frightened crowd is about to rush and trample over one another.

"How can the present somewhat analogous condition be changed by suddenly inspired confidence? The leaders of the party in power will scarcely acknowledge that its principles are mistaken ones; that the Chicago platform was false and should be repudiated. I can see no Moses at present who will lead the business world out of its Egyptian darkness."

## CLEVELAND AND HIS POLICY.

### Grover's Plans for the Coming Session of Congress.

New York, July 24.—The World announces, on what it declares to be authority, the immediate policy of President Cleveland and his administration in regard to the approaching special session of Congress. Briefly it is as follows:

First—Silver reform by the absolute and unqualified repeal of the Sherman law.

Second—Tariff reform to be prosecuted in accordance with the pledges of the party as soon as, but not before, the finances of the country are again upon a stable basis.

Mr. Cleveland is annoyed and exasperated at the unexpected interference with his tariff reform plans, but he is not discouraged. He proposes to meet the silver question in the same manner that has characterized his handling of tariff matters.

President Cleveland's advice to the coming special session of Congress will be for the repeal at once of the Sherman silver law. He believes that any complication of this issue with amendments, substitutes or similar propositions will be detrimental to the purposes of the repealing act, which is not so much for the purpose of working any instant change in the financial system of the country as for the restoration of business confidence throughout the land.

From the information at his command Mr. Cleveland has no doubt that his policy will be adopted by the house of representatives after discussion and consideration. It is in the Senate that the trouble will come.

## FROM TEXAS TO PATAGONIA.

### Long Trip Contemplated to Be Ridden on Horseback.

Chicago, July 22.—(Special.)—If their sanguine expectations are realized Col. E. J. Johnson and Philo Beveridge will make some notable discoveries in South America before long. They have concluded to make a horseback journey from Texas to Patagonia. They will enter the saddles at El Paso about December 20 and continue their tour of exploration three years. Col. Johnson is a resident of Phiiadelphia, but has spent the greater portion of his life on the frontier, and is thoroughly familiar with the hardships such as must necessarily attend the proposed journey. Mr. Beveridge is a Chicagoan, the son of ex-Governor Beveridge, but he is not lacking in the experience that will be necessary to the trip. M. C. Picking, of Ottumwa, Iowa, and R. Edgecomb, nephew of Lord Edgecomb, of London, England, have been invited to accompany the gentlemen, and their letters of acceptance are now in hand.

## JUDGE LONG'S PENSION STOPPED.

### Lost an Arm and Was Wounded Otherwise.

Detroit, Mich., July 22.—The most sensational thing that has yet come to light relative to the so-called purging of the pension list is the suspension of a no less distinguished pensioner than Justice Charles Dean Long, of the Michigan Supreme court. Few soldiers in this state suffer from wounds as severe as those of Justice Long.

At the battle of Wilmington Island, Ga., he lost his left arm, and he was also shot through the hips and abdomen. This latter wound has still to be dressed twice daily. Although the order of suspension bears date of June 27, Mr. Long has not yet received official notice of its insurance. The notice of suspension is a brief, formal docupment, and gives no clew as to the reasons that have influenced the course of the department. The order gives the pension certificate number, which shows that there could have been no mistake or confusion of names.

## HEADQUARTERS FINALLY CLOSED

### Republican League Moves From New York.

New York, July 20.—The headquarters of the National Republican League, in this city, are formally closed and the effects shipped to Chicago, where the future headquarters will be established.

Mr. Andrew B. Humphrey, the secretary of the League, left yesterday morning for Chicago, where he will arrange for the opening of the new headquarters on August 7.

THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.
See particulars on 5th page.

## THE TURNERS AT MILWAUKEE.

### Convention of Pioneer Turners Held Yesterday.

Milwaukee, July 24.—Forty thousand people thronged Athletic and Shooting parks and the campus connecting them Sunday, to witness the exercises of the men and women who are participating in the Bundesthurnfest of the North American Turnerbund. The programme was a long

CARL STAHL—W. WINTER.
PRESIDENT C. A. LANG—C. RICHTER

one and began at 4:45 o'clock in the morning, when 4,000 turners were routed out of their barracks by the notes from half a dozen bugles. Before noon the veteran turners had their dumbell exercises, and the prize turning began. The latter consisted of the hop, skip and jump; the wand exercises, the vaulting horse exercises and work upon the horizontal bars. Each class was allowed from ten minutes upward for its performance, according to the size of the class.

One of the most enjoyable occasions of the day was the convention of the pioneer turners of the North American Turnerbund, which was held at the restaurant in Shooting Park between 10 and 12 o'clock. Over 100 members of the society were present. The association is composed of men who have for years been enthusiastic followers of Father Jahn, and there were present gray beards from the principal cities of the Union. The election of officers resulted in the choice of the old staff-president, Henry Hahn; secretary, Fred Bertsch.

## HER NAME SHOULD BE WAITE.

### A Kansas Woman Ready to Wade in Blood.

Kansas City, Mo., July 25.—A rival of Colorado's governor has been found. Mrs. Eli Potter, who ran for mayor of Kansas City, Kan., at last spring's election, is on the streets boasting that she will capture the Kansas Republican state convention in September "if she has to wade in blood up to her ears." Mrs. Potter's ire was aroused at a meeting of the Equal Suffrage association this afternoon. One faction wanted to send a Republican delegation to work for a suffrage plank at the Republican convention, a Democratic delegation to the Democratic convention, and so on through as many conventions as Kansas sees fit to have. The other faction favored a non-partisan delegation, and it triumphed.

After the meeting Mrs. McKee, the president, was accused by Mrs. Potter of working the suffrage associations in the interest of the Republican party. Mrs. McKee said that Mrs. Potter was a liar. For several minutes there was the biggest kind of a row of words, and what looked like a free fight was only averted by some of the cooler heads. Mrs. Potter is laying wires to capture the convention.

THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.
See particulars on 5th page.

### Attendance at the Fair.

Chicago, July 25.—The following is the attendance at the World's Fair to date:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total for May | 1,056,687 |
| Total for June | 2,675,513 |
| July 1 | 106,582 |
| July 2 | 48,756 |
| July 3 | 165,977 |
| July 4 | 283,573 |
| July 5 | 73,034 |
| July 6 | 97,183 |
| July 7 | 89,385 |
| July 8 | 95,691 |
| July 9 | 44,537 |
| July 10 | 88,747 |
| July 11 | 102,531 |
| July 12 | 91,336 |
| July 13 | 93,134 |
| July 14 | 69,993 |
| July 15 | 96,722 |
| July 16 | 49,338 |
| July 17 | 81,487 |
| July 18 | 101,281 |
| July 19 | 90,163 |
| July 20 | 129,873 |
| July 21 | 81,702 |
| July 22 | 108,387 |
| July 24 | 79,438 |
| Total to date | 5,963,788 |

## PREHISTORIC CITY'S RUINS.

### Important Discovery in the Colorado Desert.

San Diego, Cal., July 24.—The ruins of a pre-historic city have just been discovered by a party of prospectors from Yuma, while in the Colorado desert in search of the Pegleg mine. The wind had laid bare the walls and the remains of stone buildings. For a distance of 420 feet in length by 260 feet in width, gigantic pillars quaintly carved to represent dragons' heads and rattlesnakes still stood in the sand of the desert, supporting on their tops huge slabs of granite weighing many tons.

The frieze ornamentation resembled Egyptian sculpture, and exhibited a greater degree of skill than is possessed by the Indian artisans of the present day. Fragments of pottery were found underneath the debris, and, together with the crumbled pieces of the frieze, were brought to this city by one of the prospectors.

## MR. POWDERLY IS TO RESIGN.

### McGuire Will Succeed Him as Grand Master Workman.

New York, July 25.—It was declared on good authority last evening that T. V. Powderly is going to resign as general master workman when the general convention of the Knights is held in October. The order is in a bad way, and the per capita tax would not be enough to pay the salaries of the officers if there was no money in the treasury.

Powderly has been studying law for some time, and is in a position to begin practice in the Pennsylvania courts. All that delays him now is his duty as general master workman. The Knights will not ask him to retire. It is believed that T. B. McGuire will be Powderly's successor.

### Nicaragua Canal Committee.

Columbus, O., July 24.—Geo. L. Converse, president of the National Nicaragua Ship Canal association, has called a meeting of the members of the executive committee for Chicago August 3.

### The Harrison Monument.

Indianapolis, July 24.—Ex-President Harrison is arranging to build a handsome monument over his wife's grave, at Crown Hill cemetery.

PANLY PURITY

To cleanse the blood, skin, and scalp of every impurity, and disease, whether simple, scrofulous, hereditary, or ulcerative, no agency in the world is so speedy, economical, and unfailing as the

CUTICURA

Remedies, consisting of CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin purifier and beautifier, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier and greatest of humor remedies. In a word, they are the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, and may be used in the treatment of every humor and disease, from eczema to scrofula, with the most gratifying and unfailing success. Sold everywhere.

POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORP., Boston.

"How to Cure Blood Humors" mailed free.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough hands and falling hair cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

RHEUMATIC PAINS

In one minute the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster relieves rheumatic, sciatic, hip, kidney, chest, and muscular pains and weaknesses. Price, 25c.

## CONGRESSMAN BRECKENRIDGE

### Married to Mrs. Levi Scott Wing on the 18th.

Louisville, July 19.—Mrs. Levi Scott Wing was married to Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge at 6 o'clock last evening at the home of Dr. Preston B. Scott, brother of the bride. The Rev. G. H. Rant, of Versailles, officiated. Only immediate relatives and friends were present, some of whom were Lesha Breckinridge and Miss Nisba Breckinridge, son and daughter of the groom, Col. John Breckinridge Castleman, Mr. and Mrs. George Eastin and Gen. and Mrs. Basil Duke.

The party left for Chicago on one of the evening trains.

# Money, Crops, Trade.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The money market last week showed no particular change in the general situation. The condition is one of caution, and every one seems still on the lookout for possible trouble. It is simply the old story of lack of confidence. The disposition of banks and other lenders is to keep their money within reach. While this is the case, it is also true that there is an improving tendency in the situation, evidenced by these facts: money on call was in abundant supply; foreign exchange, which was strong at the beginning of the week, fell off again to the gold importing point, and some shipments have been made for London; and the condition of the New York banks is growing more assured every day. There is really no need of the lack of confidence that exists, but it does exist, and things must wait for it to wear off, as scares always do.

Money is abundant, but lenders prefer to put it out in call loans, so as to be able to get it promptly if needed. This branch of the loan market in New York was easy, ruling at 6 per cent., while bankers' balances were offered as low as 3@4 per cent. There was a brisk demand for time money, but the offerings were small. The nominal rate for all dates was 6 per cent., plus a commission. The word "nominal" in this connection is to be interpreted that lenders exercised sharply the right of choice among the would-be borrowers, and favored only those who were absolutely gilt-edged. One feature that excited much comment was the policy of the United States sub-Treasury at New York in paying out gold coin for drafts presented by banks over the counter. This is said to be because the Treasury officials desire to compel the banks to turn over their gold certificates in exchange for currency.

Of course, under the exciting state of things, the stock market is unsteady and fluctuating. The conditions for the past few weeks reveal one fact which should be hailed with joy by every one interested in a solid basis for our finances—that the money market determines the Stock Exchange, and not the reverse. Time was, and not so very long ago, when the manipulations of cliques on the floor of the Exchange were reflected at once in the money market. This is so no longer. The country has grown too large, its finances are too great, for Wall street to play "tag" with. The course of events on the Stock Exchange last week show this clearly. Early in the week large holdings of American stocks by a London speculative interest were thrown on the New York market, demoralizing it, and driving prices down. The next two days there was extensive buying of stocks on London account, and a sharp recovery of values. These fluctuations had no effect on the loan market whatever.

The only point of interest in the market for silver bullion for the past week was the official statement that the Treasury, in making its monthly purchases of silver, will avail itself of the discretion allowed it by that clause in the Sherman law which requires the bullion to be bought "at the market price." Hence when the offers are higher than the London prices, they will be rejected; and only as much will be bought as the officials deem to be "at the market price."

As a result, the price suffered a fractional decline, closing in New York on Tuesday at 70 cents per ounce, at which rate the bullion in a silver dollar is worth 54 cents.

THE BLADE'S SILVER DEBATE.
See particulars on 5th page.

## WEEKLY CONDITION OF TRADE.

### Country Stood an Extraordinary Strain Surprisingly Well.

New York, July 22.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade: This week the country has withstood surprisingly well an extraordinary strain. The failure of many banks and firms have come despite real relaxation in Eastern and some Western and Southern money markets. Denver banks were overthrown largely by the crazy unwisdom of the people, but in most cities statements show the banks in a healthy condition, and there has since been noticed more readiness to extend accommodation. Under all the conditions, it is astonishing that business has been so well maintained with so little evidence of demoralization. Even while cotton and woolen mills were working overtime on past orders, the scantiness of new orders was noticed, and the great frequency of cancellations. Close observers also saw evidence of decreasing distribution to consumers, so that dealers were left with part of their stocks unsold, and wholesale dealers found less encouragement to buy. In dry goods cancellations are still numerous and orders are small. Some improvement is seen in dress goods. Sales of wool are remarkably small.

The treasury has been paying gold to the banks, but on the whole increasing its holdings. Exports of products are a little larger than a year ago, but imports also large. The failures during the past week number 467 in the United States against 168 last year, and 25 in Canada against 19, two of the failures being of capital exceeding $500,000 and 101 others of capital exceeding $5,000 each.

## CONDITION OF GROWING CROPS.

### Dry Weather Favorable to Harvest Work.

Washington, July 19.—The weekly crop report of the Weather Bureau states that the warm, dry weather had been especially favorable for harvest work and haying, which is well under way as far north as Southern Minnesota. In view of the reported shortage of forage in Europe, it is worthy of special note that the hay crop is excellent in all states. Injury has resulted to crops in Tennessee, Kentucky and portions of Illinois, owing to the hot, dry weather, and rain is needed east of the Mississippi in Texas, and in the upper Missouri valley.

There has been a general improvement in crop conditions during the week. Corn is reported in excellent condition in most states. The cotton crop is improving, except in South Carolina and Texas, although the plant is small.

Illinois—Oats and hay harvest practically completed in the central and southern sections, and nearing completion in northern sections; all crops need rain.

Indiana—Crops greatly benefited by showers on Saturday and Sunday; wheat threshing progressing rapidly; yield excellent.

Ohio—Wheat, clover, timothy and barley nearly all harvested; wheat threshed of fine quality, and yield above the average. Timothy, short yield. Fine quality of oats ripening. Corn and tobacco growing rapidly.

Michigan—Late rains have improved corn, potatoes and root crops. Haying is practically finished, and there is a heavy yield. Wheat harvest in progress.

## DEFICIENCY IN WHEAT CROP.

### Not Enough by at Least a Hundred Million Bushels.

St. Louis, Mo., July 20.—The Journal of Agriculture of this city, treating editorially of the condition of the present wheat crop and the probable advance in prices, says the best American and European authorities agree that the world's deficiency will be at least 100,000,000 bushels. The most reliable figures now place the total American crop of 1893 at about 383,000,000 bushels which, added to the surplus carried over will make less than 450,000,000 bushels.

England will want probably 250,000,000 bushels, and the home trade 67,000,000 bushels. The Journal believes that in view of the fact that the American crop is 100,000,000 bushels short as compared with last year and as Europe with a short crop is now grabbing up American wheat as fast as she can without attracting too much attention, the time has come when American farmers should not sell a bushel of wheat at present prices. For granting, it says, that prices do not advance, it will pay much better to feed to the stock than to sell at present figures.

## REVIEW OF WEEK'S BUSINESS

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE,
Toledo, O., July 25, 1893.

The following shows changes in government bonds during the past week:

| | July 25. | July 18. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, coupons | 110½ | 111 |
| U. S. 4s, registered | 110½ | 111 |
| U. S. 2s, registered | 97 | 97 |
| Pacific 6s of 1893 | 103½ | 103½ |

### Condition of the Grain Market at the Close This Afternoon.

The markets for wheat were firm, this afternoon and prices were weak and lower. The factors that entered into the decline were the foreign crop summary of the Mark Lane Express, which was bearish; increase in the contract stock at Chicago; exports not so large as on the preceding day, and bank failures in Milwaukee, Louisville and Indianapolis. The exports of flour to-day were 48,000 bbls; wheat exports, 230,000 bu. The weather continues hot in the Northwest. So far as prices are concerned, the general conditions are for strength, if confidence can be restored. The bank failures are not in a section of country to cause alarm. The banks eastward are on a firmer footing and business is being done conservatively. There is an impression among certain grain men that prices will rule higher after a while, but it must be remembered that both Russia and India have better crops to put on the market than last year. Wheat will no doubt find a higher basis before long, but the process of getting upward, ruling on the stuff at its proper value, should be not too rapid, as anything like putting it beyond that which it is worth will result in a break, as exports will be checked. The London Stock Exchange is a good indicator of the entire situation. If there is any sensitiveness there and American securities appreciate, the effect will be felt in the United States.

Corn was taken to a fair extent at lower figures. Rains in Nebraska and outlook for rains in Illinois caused weakness. At first, July corn opened at 40½c, rose to 40¾c, fell to 40c, and closed at 40¼c; September, 41c, 40¾c, and then 40¾c. New York September corn opened at 49c bid, and eased to 48¾c.

## AT THE TOLEDO EXCHANGE.

### The Close at Toledo.

Cash wheat was very active. Futures active. Prices lower and weak. Cars sold light and were lower. Clover seed dull; price about the same as yesterday.

No. 2 soft red wheat, 64½c, and finally 63½c, 1c off; No. 3 soft red, 60@61c, last price to conclude; No. 4 soft red, 55c. No. 2 soft red, 55c. No. 2 M.; rejected No. 2, 54c.

July wheat, 63½c; August, 61½c and finally 63½c; September, 67½@66¾c; December, 74½@73½c, less price last paid.

Prices of whe